THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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FULL COAL BINS FOR SMALL USERS

Fuel Board Announces Its Plans For Anthracite Coal Stocks This Year

URGED TO FILL YOUR BINS

Small users of anthracite coal—those whose winter consumption does not exceed four tons—are to be allowed a full supply of fuel. Those whose needs are in excess of that amount are to get only a two-thirds supply and must make bituminous coal cover the other third of their requirements.

This is the edict of the Cook County fuel administration in announcing the plan to govern anthracite coal for the coming year. Some other features of the plan made public are:

1—Each customer must swear to a "coal card" setting forth both his requirements and the amount of coal he has on hand, and any dealer who delivers more than the permitted allotment or without a card being sworn to, is subject to prosecution under the Lever act.

2.—Anthracite may be delivered only to former users and are required in so far as possible to confine their business to their former customers. There is a specific order against delivery of anthracite coal to former users of smokeless coal, which has been entirely cut off by government order, or to former users of bituminous.

3.—No deliveries, directly or indirectly, are permitted to be made to any domestic consumer of coal or coke before March 31, 1918, than is necessery, with the amount already on hand, to meet the actual requirements prior to that date.

4.—Carload lots of anthracite coal or coke cannot be sold or delivered to a single domestic consumer or to a group of consumers except with permission from the fuel administration.

5.—Orders placed prior to Sept. 1, will be at a price of 30 cents a ton under the price to prevail after that date.

Chicago is not to have its normal quantity of anthracite coal. Advices are that it will not exceed 80 per cent of the usual supply.

The fuel administration is concerning itself that the poor and the workers—those who obtain heat from a hard coal burner and range stove—get their full requirements. It has been figured that average winter requirements of this class is four tons. They are to have first chance at the available supply. Until the time their "coal shopping" has been completed, no consumer who uses in excess of four tons is to have delivered to him more than two-thirds of his requirements. If any anthracite is left it will be equitably divided.

Each applicant for coal will be required to sign a card containing the following questions:

Name of dealer.....
City Date.....

In accordance with the order of the United States fuel administrator, purchasers are required to make true declaration in answer to the following questions:

1. Kind used.....
2. Amount (anthracite, coke) used during year ending March 31, 1917.....
3 Amount bituminous used during year ending March 31, 1918.....
4. Quantity now on hand.....
5. Quantity received since April 1, 1918.....
6. Have you any unfiled orders with other dealers?
7. Quantity desired for immediate delivery.....

I hereby certify that the above answers are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name.....
Address.....

Raymond E. Durham, chairman of the Cook County committee, in an order sent to coal dealers of the county, notified them that anthracite coal will be delivered to dealers in proportion to the amount received by them during the year ending March 31, 1917, in so far as the available supplies will permit. He said it is believed very little or no coke will be available for delivery to the domestic trade this year: The order says:

"It is not unlikely that the dealers will receive the full amount of anthracite coal they require and you should therefore urge all consumers to stock up with sufficient prepared sizes of Illinois coal to take care of one-third of their year's requirements. This grade of coal is now available.

Antioch and Other Near-by Towns Election Results

Tuesday's election was just as lively and exciting as hustling and rushing on all sides could make it. The only contest was between Frank Dunn, the primary nominee for the office of Highway commissioner, and Barney Trieger who opposed him on the independent ticket.

These two were only five votes apart at the primary and when it came to election day "every string was pulled."

Friends and supporters of both candidates were out in full force and autos were rushing about town bringing in the voters before nine o'clock. About noon the out of town people began to arrive and all day long there was a steady stream of voters coming in. The total vote cast was 793 which shows how thoroughly the entire township was combed over.

When the votes were counted it was found that Dunn had won out by 160, a surprise to all, as it was figured by even the shrewdest politicians, that the race would be close and the winner, whichever it might be, would swing in on a very small majority.

The total men's vote was 446, 279 in the 1st precinct and 176 in the 2nd.

The total women's vote was 347, 220 in the 1st precinct and 127 in the 2nd.

The complete returns are as follows:

		1st P.	2nd P.	
For Town Clerk				
Chas. F. Richards	men	182	137	
" " "	women	222	90	631
For Assessor				
W. T. Taylor	men	194	131	
" "	women	130	86	541
For Commissioner of Highways				
Frank Dunn	men	123	130	
" "	women	111	104	468
Barney Trieger	men	153	32	
" "	women	94	23	302
For Constable				
L. H. Felter	men	170	106	276
H. H. Crandall	men	141	120	261

The special gravel tax carried by a majority of 52.

In the first precinct 113 men were in favor of the proposition and 116 were against it. In the same precinct 62 women voted for and 67 against it.

In the second precinct the men's vote in favor of the tax was 92 while 46 were against it. In this precinct 45 wemen were in favor of the improvement and 31 were not.

SALEM

In Salem township there was also a lively fight on, the wet and dry question being on the ballott again this year.

For Supervisors—Thos. Flemming received 182, while his opponent D. J. Vincent received 152. Ambrose Hunt received 143 against Henry Epping's 127 Mat Reichter received 137 against Geo. Higgins' 113.

For Town Clerk—John Evans defeated Maurice Hall with a vote of 275 to 58.

For Town Treasurer—R. M. Dixon won over Wm. Morgan by 235 to 94.

For Assessor—Wm. Evans received 171 to 167 for George Huntoon.

For Justice of the Peace—O. E. Lewis received 138 and Chas Oetting 173.

For Constables—John DeBell, John Mutz and Wm. DeBell.

For License 204.

Against license 145.

LAKE VILLA

In Lake Villa township there was but one ticket in the field and in consequence of lack of opposition there was lack of excitement.

Those elected were:

Supervisor—J. J. Barnstable.
Assessor—Eugene Wilton.
Clerk—Albert Kapple.
Commissioner—Geo. McCredie
Constable—Frank Hooper.

AVON

Avon was the only township in Lake County to vote on the wet and dry question this year. Two years ago it voted dry and Tuesday's election decided that it would remain dry for two years more.

Grayslake—	wet	dry
Men	165	123
Women	71	170
Round Lake—		
Men	86	39
Women	31	57

Total dry 389. Total wet 353.

In this township a bitter fight was also on for the office of highway commissioner, George Renehen and Lon Wicks, each sought the position and madea desperate effort to land it. Renehan won out by a vote of 397 to 347 Harvey Rich was elected clerk and A. W. Harvey assessor.

In the Round Lake precinct it is stated that every normal vote was out and in Grayslake precinct all but two voted. In all 758 votes were cast, a record for the township.

GRANT

In Grant Supervisor Will Stratton was unopposed but his popularity was clearly shown when he received 241 out of the 309 votes cast.

There was an interesting fight on for the office of town clerk. Mrs. Laura Rushmore, the first woman town officer in Lake County was defeated in the Republican caucus by John Lane, by a vote of 41 to 22, but things turned at the election and Lane was defeated by Martin Stoeffel even though Lane was on the Republican ticket. The claim of the Republicans is that the Republican caucus was "stuffed" with democrats in order to defeat Mrs. Rushmore and that Lanes defeat was the consequence.

The ticket elected is:

Supervisor—W. G. Stratton.
Assessor—Jas. Larkin
Clerk—Martin Stoeffel 134: John Lane 114.

Constable—Walter Johnson 79, Harry Dalziel 61, Chas. Skala 61.

In Libertyville Henry Eger was re-elected supervisor over W. E. Miller by a vote of 295 to 155.

There was not much of a fight waged for the office but quite a stiff fight was on for the office of highway commissioner, E. L. Davis defeating S. M. Suydan by 294 to 142.

The vote as a whole was very small only 500 out of the 1500 voters turning out.

Opposition Tidket Filed

The Village primary was so very quiet that the majority of the voters scarcely realized that anything was going on. In fact they were not interested enough to take the trouble to cast a ballott. When the poles closed it was found that only twenty-five persons had voted.

There was no opposition and those nominated for office were: For Trustees A. M. Christensen, George Hockney and Wm. Rosing. For Village Clerk, Harry A. Isaacs. For Village Treasurer, E. L. Simons.

However another ticket has now been placed in the field and the election promises to be all that the primary was not, in the way of contest and interest.

The senond ticket is made up of the following: For trustees, W. H. Osmond, L. B. Grice and Oliver Cubbon. For Village Clerk, J. C. James. For Village Treasurer, W. F. Ziegler.

Look for Love.

To be able to see the lovable traits in people is a wonderful help to happiness.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN ON

Antioch's Allotment for the Next Loan is Placed at $60,800, Drawing Four and a Quarter per Cent

CHAIRMAN WEBB APPOINTS HIS COMEITTEES

Secretary McAdoo on Monday of last week announced that the third issue of Liberty bonds would be floated on April 6, and that they would bear interest at four and one-quarter per cent.

The issue will be $3,000,000,000 and all over subscriptions will be accepted. The new bond will be non-convertible, but bonds of the first and second Liberty loans may be converted into the new 4¼ per cent securities.

The quota for Lake county is $2,415,050, and the quota of Antioch township is $60,800, and we must not fall behind what is expected of us in this great crisis.

Supervisor Chase Webb has been appointed as township chairman of the Liberty Loan committee and on Wednesday morning received the following letter from the County chairman.

Waukegan, Ill., April 1, 1918.

Mr. Chase Webb, Township Chairman.
Antioch, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

We are mailing out today, by parcel post, printed matter to be used in the next Liberty Loan Campaign.

This advertising matter is not to be used or displayed until the opening of the campagin on April 6th.

On Wednesday night at the Commercial Rooms in Libertyville there will be a meeting of the Township Chairmen and their workers.

There will be a speaker from Chicago, who will address the meeting, explain the terms of the loan and the plan of the campaign. Kindly urge all of your Committeemen to be present at this meeting if possible.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that the Third Liberty Loan will be a minimum of $3,000,000,000 with the privilege reserved of allotting over-subscriptions.

The quota for Lake county has been set at $2,415,050 on which basis the quota for your township amounts to $60,800. The Liberty Loan Committee realizes that this is a large sum to be raised in your township; they also realize that this is a time when we cannot question or quibble. We are in this war to win, and I hope you will energize your organization to the highest degree and start in this campaign with the spirit that you are going to put your townspip and Lake County "over the top"

Yours very truly,
H. C. Burnett
Chairman Liberty Loan
Committee for Lake County.

In order that the work of canvassing the township may be done in a systematic manner, Chairman Webb has appointed a committee and allotted each member a territory as follows:

West side of the corporation of the Village of Antioch—Mrs. W W. Warriner and Mrs. Oliver Mathews.

East side of corporation—E. B. Williams.

Channel Lake and Bichmond road, west side of river—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hatch.

North side of Richmond road—Alex McDougall.

Channel Lake road from Antioch to river—Mrs. Earnest Clark.

Grass Lake and Fox Lake road—C. E. Blunt.

Pikeville State line road—Richard Kaye.

Pikeville--Millburn road—Frank Kennedy and George White.

This committee is going to do all in their power to raise the $60,800 that is expected from our township. Let us all help them along in their work.

Help democracy win over autocracy by subscribing to this Liberty loan.

As we sit here at home in comparative ease and comfort, let us not forget "the boys over there." Do your bit to help them win the war. Buy a Bond.

Notice of Award of Contract--For Sewage Purafication Plant.

Public Notice is hereby given that the contract for the construction of that portion of a connected system of main and branch sanitary sewers, Antioch Special Assessment Docket No. 6, sewage purification plant, bulkhead, spillway and all appurtenances, being Section two (2) of the Improvement as provided by ordinance passed and approved on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1916, has been awarded to John Dupre on his bid of $15,919.50.

Unless the owners of a majority of the frontage of the lands or lots abutting on said improvement or their agents within ten days after the first publication hereof shall elect to take such contract and enter into a written contract to do such work at ten per cent. per annum less than the price at which the same has been awarded, a contract will be entered into with the said John Dupre to construct such section of such improvement at the price aforesaid.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this first day of April A D. 1918.

William J. Christian,
Elmer Brook,
Frank R. King,
Board of Local Improvements
of the Village of Antioch, Illinois.

Notice

You are hereby notified that if your chickens are caught running at large within the corporate limits of the village of Antioch, after the publication of this notice, complaint will be raised against you, and a fine of not less than $3.00 and not more than $200 will be imposed at once.

Village Marshal,
Antioch, Ill.

April 6th is Liberty Day

"Liberty Day" is the official designation of Saturday, April 6, the anniversary of America's entrance upon the great war. It is so named in a proclamation of Acting Governor John G. Oglesby which recommends observance of the day evhrywhere in Illinois.

It is urged that on this day, a flag shall fly from every home in Illinois, and from every public building.

Farmers Assured of Supply of Good Seed Corn

Lake county farmers are assured of securing a good supply of seed corn for 1918, provided they get their orders in sufficiently early. Seed corn should have two prime requisites. It should grow and it should mature a crop under normal conditions.

Good seed corn locally is always best. Over seventy samples have been tested by this office during the last 2 months with germination varying from nothing to 85 per cent. Only three samples tested above 80. The average test was only 38 per cent. Testing individual ears is the only safe method to follow this year with our local corn. Seventy-five per cent of our corn will have to be secured outside of the county. Any one selling seed corn should be able to inform the buyer where such seed was grown, its adaption for our conditions, the variety name and the germation test. The State Council of Defense took up the seed corn question for the purpose of insuring a desirable supply of seed corn for Illinois farmers this year and not for the purpose of interfereing with anv legitimate business.

The Lake County Seed Corn Committee has already ordered 800 bushel of seed corn through the State Council of Defense. Most of this seed is corn that is adopted to this community. George F. Wagner has been growing an early yellow variety for the past 22 years. This corn never failed until 1917 and matures in 90 to 95 days. Mr. Wagner sold some of this corn to a farmer in Macon county in 1916. The corn which we are securing was grown in Macon county only one year.

Any farmer who wants to secure corn through the State Council of Defense should send in his order immediately to his local committeeman, to this office or direct to the Council of Defense.

The State Council of Defense will protect the farmers by corn being sold in the State under misrepresentation. Such sales will be investigated and dealt with as a war measure. Obtain all the necessary information concerning your seed corn. You can have germination tests made by sending samples to the Government Labratory, Lafayette, Ind.

Every township has a local seed administrator with whom you can place orders for seed corn.

Remember we should see that our seed corn will grow and that it is suitable for our purpose if we are to secure good results in 1918. Everyone should co-operate on a proposition of this nature as this is only another means of helping to produce maximum food supply in the United States.

W. E. Watkins.

Mrs. Sarah Watson, 85 Years, Faithful War Worker

The following article which appeared in a recent issue of the Waukesha Journal will be of interest to many of our readers who have become acquainted with "Grandma Wallace," through her visits to the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. G. Watson of this village:

Mrs. Sarah J. Wallace, 85, the oldest member of William B. Cushing Relief corps, is one of the most faithful knitters of Waukesha. "Grandma" as she is termed by all her friends, though an invalid for the past four years, is ever active in her work for the boys at the front.

When the Woman's Relief corps, of which she has been a faithful member for many years, was giving a banquet to the first company of volunteers to leave for the front, last August, each boy was given a souvenir, a "housewife,"—seventy-five of the useful little articles having been made by Mrs. Wallace. When the Red Cross was taken up by the corps, Mrs. Wallace was ready with her needle, making button holes in the pajamas which members of the Red Cross had paid. Since then she has knitted two pairs of wristlets, three helmets, fifteen scarfs, fifteen sweaters and ten pair of socks.

At intervals when wool was scarce and no knitting could be done, she pieced a quilt, which she presented to the corps for the bazaar they held to raise funds for the Red Cross. She also pieced a quit for the Presbyterian church of which she has been a member for nearly seventy years, and has pieces cut ready for another quilt.

"Grandma" is still knitting, and as she knits she thinks of her husband who served from '61 to '65 in the great war of the rebellion, of the time when her two youngest sons volunteered their services in the Spanish-American war and now of her son and three grandsons in this great world war. Mrs. Wallace makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, here, who is also an active worker in the Woman's Relief corps circles.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Four Pleasant Prairie farmers were arrested last week on a charge of delivering adulterated milk in Kenosha.

Two residents of Fox Lake have purchased 240 acres of marsh land along the shores of Fox Lake, they contemplate turning into a muskrat far

Union Grove will on April 2 the question of bonding the vill $7,000 to provide funds for a sew system. Bids totaling $161,137.5 been received for the work.

Burlington was all stirred up Tuesday evening and Wednesday morn over the theft of two automobiles. F tunately the machines were recover and the thieve are now in the count jail in Racine.

D. G. Nellis, who manages a farm south of McHenry, near Barreville, informs us that he recently disposed of twenty head of Fox Black Pole cattle, from which he realized the snug sum of $2,000. Since December 1st, he also sold 1,000 fat hogs.

It has just come to light that no one has stored ice for distribution in Grayslake this summer. The nearest ice obtainable is at Taylor Lake. This ice has been in the house for several years and the hauling of same to Grayslake will make it quite expensive.

A. P. Robertson, Hebron resident who left that village on March 12, for the purpose of having operation performed at the Presbyterian hospital in Chicago, has not been seen or heard of since. His brother and other Hebron people have started a search for him. When he left Hebron he carried $30 in cash and a draft for $100.

A Jew peddler made his appearance in Spring Grove last Monday morning and proceeded to unload his wares to the housewives in that village, but had neglected one very important thing, that of procuring a license from the village clerk. The gentleman was apprehended and hauled up before a justice who fined him twenty-five dollars. He was fifteen dollars shy of the required amount, but agreed to leave three coats till he could raise the money. This arrangements was accepted by the officials, whereupon the weary knight of the road kicked Spring Grove dust from his heels and left for parts unknown. It's a safe bet that he never will return.

John Dupre is Awarded Contract

The bids for the construction of the sewage purification plant were opened last Monday evening, and the contract was awarded to John Dupre of this village.

Only two bids were received. Porter & Co., who have the contract for installing the sewer, entered a bid for $27,000 and John Dupre entered a bid for $15,919.50, consequently the work goes to an Antioch man. The contract provides for the completion of the plant by the first of September.

VILLAGE ELECTION

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, an election will be held for the following Village officers, viz:

Three Village Trustees.
One Village Clerk.
One Village Treasurer.
One Police Magistrate.

Which election will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand at Antioch, Illinois, the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1918.

Harry A. Isaacs,
Village Clerk.

Optimistic Thought.

Reform to be useful and durable must be gradual and cautious.

GERMANS SUFFER TERRIFIC LOSSES

First Week of Great Battle Described in Detail.

HEROISM OF THE BRITISH

Retiring Slowly to the Somme, They Exact Awful Payment for Every Foot Gained by the Kaiser's Hordes.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism.

The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out:

It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

The [illegible] gained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back [illegible] tions of the territory taken [illegible]m in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a c[illegible]ed German advance. The Brit[illegible] counter-attacked heavily and fo[illegible] for every foot of ground.

Details of the Fighting.

[illegible] one battle on the extreme left [illegible] Germans employed not less than [illegible] divisions in an effort to break [illegible]rough. For three days the three [illegible]ritish divisions held them at bay. [illegible]inally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Noguell and Croiselles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontainelles and Croiselles and westward from Cherissy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojeul to Henin hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Teutons had succeeded in pressing past Henin hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaux and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

Desperate Defense of Vaulx.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaulx, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaulx and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaulx had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Mory.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croiselles. At Mory Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne, while further along the line they concentrated their efforts against Bapaume.

Repeatedly German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges across the river. On the near-by heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urvillers and Essigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 8Sth, 187th and 238th, in the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards.

Ten Tanks Wreak Havoc Amid Foe.

Passing through Urvillers, there was a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Epephy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and, screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Sensee rivers was especially bitter. Outnumbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel hill to Epephy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold inlaid iron cross on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

Too Many Prunes.

Portland, Ore.—Prune growers say that before the war closed the market, the chief buyers of Northwestern and California prunes was Hamburg, Germany. Now, with that market closed, the growers are trying to find other markets to take care of the big surplus of their crop that boarding house residents will not eat.

War on Magpies.

Denver, Colo.—Colorado has declared war on the magpie.

Walter B. Fraser, state game and fish commissioner, is directing the campaign. He terms the magpie "the Hun of the bird world," declaring they serve no useful purpose, and apparently are bent on only one mission—disturbing the peace.

Soldiers Become Loggers.

Raymond, Wash.—Several companies of experienced engineers of the regular army are working side by side in the Washington forests with "Loyal Legion" loggers, getting out spruce for airplane construction.

Time to Watch Them.

The sagacious old New York Herald says there is no gallantry in politics. Oh, yes, there is, but when the politicians begin to act with gallantry the chances are they are getting ready to bamboozle you or slit you in the back.—Houston Post.

Handicap in Struggle.

Some think more of the game, and some think more of the prize; but whoever loves either one too much will not win the other.

Telegraphing.

In overhead telegraph systems, under practical conditions, it is found that about 400 miles is the greatest length of aerial wire that can be operated by means of double current Rey-Morse apparatus. The highest permissible voltage in use is 120.

Birds of Nebraska.

Although 400 different species of birds have their home in Nebraska, it is said that no more than 200 are to be found in any one locality.

HUNS PUSHED BACK BY ALLIED ARMIES; THREE TOWNS TAKEN

British Restore Line in Luce Valley and Capture Many Prisoners.

AMERICAN TROOPS SING ON WAY TO THE BATTLEFIELD

Roads Filled With Motor Trucks Carrying Yankees to British and French Fronts—Foch's Troops Capture Moreuil in Terrific Bayonet Charge and Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy—U. S. Engineers Take Part in Big Engagement Between Montdidier and Lassigny.

London, April 1.—General Foch, in command of all allied forces, has struck the Germans a terrific blow.

British and French troops, with forces of American engineers co-operating, are smashing forward.

Three towns, many guns and prisoners running to the thousands have been captured. All the ground gained by the Germans in their attacks of Saturday was rewon by the allies in the first hours of their terrific assault.

Great forces of British took the offensive north and south of the Somme.

On the southern battle front the French have recaptured Ayencourt and Monchel and gained considerable ground in the region of Orvillers, according to the official communication from the war office on Sunday night.

Wait Patiently Time to Strike.

The extension of the German salient westward toward Amiens gave the allies the opportunity for which they had patiently waited. On the northern edge of this salient, at Mezieres and Demlein, the British blow fell. The British restored the line south of the Somme in the Luce valley.

At the same time there was an attack on the German line north of the Somme to prevent the Germans sending help from there towards Mozieres.

The French meanwhile launched a terrific attack between Montdidier and Lassigny and are pressing forward successfully. Seven hundred German prisoners have been taken.

Terrific Battle at Moreuil.

The fiercest fighting was at Moreuil. French wrested it from the Germans, who countered and forced out the Poilus.

They reformed and charged with bayonets. Both British and French mingled in the same ranks, took part and gained the town. In the woods north of Moreuil the French were also victorious, capturing many prisoners.

The French assaults between Montdidier and Lassigny were on a front of 15 miles. The French were able to make progress as far as the vicinity of Canny-sur-Matz.

U. S. Engineers in Fight.

It was here, according to the latest advices, that the American engineers joined the battle. They fought side by side with the French.

A division of picket troops recaptured Piemont from the Germans and captured 700 prisoners.

The first French blow was struck, Paris dispatches state, at Rubescourt, almost due south of Montdidier. The Germans wavered before the French and fell back toward Montdidier, where they are astride the Amiens-Paris railway.

Germans Unable to Dig In.

The next shock was felt by the Germans who had tried to dig themselves in west of Lassigny. The Germans retired here also, leaving open to attack the center of the line between Lassigny and Montdidier. The main French assault was immediately launched there.

News of the opening victory for the allies brought a thrill to London. The streets were jammed with crowds cheering every bulletin that was displayed.

Sing on Way to Battle.

With the American Army in France, April 1.—All the American troops have been turned over to the allies for such use as they see fit to make of them. American troops may soon be fighting side by side with their British and French allies in the battle which is raging in northern France.

It is enough to say that great activity of many sorts is in progress in the entire American zone. Miles of motor trucks loaded with Americans have passed through the towns, some going in one direction, some in another.

Through a driving rain the motor trucks plowed their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. Many of the trucks had American flags fastened to their tailboards.

Thrilling Fight at Moreuil.

With the French Army in France, April 1.—A great flood of German infantry flowed against the French lines between Moreuil and Lassigny.

It was purely a battle of foot soldiers.

Heavy masses of Germans were hurled against the French time after time, only to be cast back again by counter-attacks.

The French and Germans met often in hand-to-hand fighting in the villages of Orvillers, Plemont and Piessier de Roye, where bayonets and hand grenades did deadly work.

The French artillery sometimes found an opportunity for getting into action. It overpowered the much weaker German guns.

Moreuil was the scene of some of the hardest fighting of the day. The combatants struggled in the streets until one or the other succumbed.

The ground before the French lines is covered thickly with German dead.

Summary of Greatest Battle.

MARCH 21.—The Germans began their long-expected west front offensive. Berlin claimed to have penetrated portions of the British positions between Cambrai and Lafere. London admitted some ground lost, but emphasized the enemy's heavy losses.

MARCH 22.—Hindenburg continued to push forward at some points, while the British counter-attacked and took Doignes, eight miles east and north of Bapaume, on the Bapaume-Cambrai highway. Haig announced the Germans threw 40 divisions (480,000 men) into battle on the first day and asserted the enemy losses were terrific.

MARCH 23.—The enemy advanced to Roupy, north of the Somme, which is four miles southwest of St. Quentin, and to Jussy, south of the Somme, about seven miles west of the former line. The Germans claimed to have taken 25,000 prisoners, 400 cannon, and 300 machine guns.

MARCH 24.—The offensive gathered momentum and swept forward to a depth of 15 miles. Peroune, Ham and Bethencourt fell. Berlin claimed 30,000 prisoners and 600 cannon.

MARCH 25.—Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard and Chauny were lost by the Franco-British. The heaviest fighting had shifted south of the Somme, where the enemy pushed forward an additional five miles. This marked the first appearance of the French in the major fighting and announcement was made that American engineer regiments were engaged. Berlin now claimed a total of 45,000 prisoners. The Germans continued to lose men at a staggering rate.

MARCH 26.—Roye, Noyen, and Lihons fell. The Germans made their greatest effort to date north of the Somme and pushed forward to the outskirts of Albert, making a total advance of 14 miles in that region. Berlin announced that cannon captured totaled 963, besides 100 tanks. The German losses so far were unofficially estimated at 400,000.

MARCH 27.—Albert was captured, but with its fall the German westward advance from that place north was practically stopped. The offensive began to show signs of exhaustion. The British made successful counter-attacks between the Somme and the Ancre, recapturing Morlancourt and Chippy. South of the Somme, however, Rosieres was invested.

MARCH 28.—The German crown prince's army took Montdidier. This practically marked the high tide of the offeisive. The enemy extended the battle front northward beyond the Scarpe and entered advanced British positions east of Arras. Haig's men held firmly elsewhere. The French counter-attacked between Noyon and Lassigny, retaking the villages of Mesnil, St. Georges, Courtamanche and Assainvillers. General Pershing conferred with General Foch, placing the entire American expeditionary force at Foch's disposal.

MARCH 29.—Hindenburg's attack continued to slow up, ostensibly hindered by the heavy rain which fell during the night. The allies gained some ground south of the Somme, but the Germans pushed forward slightly toward Amiens. Foch's appointment as generalissimo of all the allied armies was semiofficially announced.

MARCH 30.—The Germans began to dig themselves in at various points along the battle front. The attack extended northward again, this time to the vicinity of Loos. The heaviest fighting was in the region of Montdidier, where the enemy was attacking savagely on a thirty-seven mile front, from Moreuil southward to Montdidier and eastward to a point beyond Lassigny.

MARCH 31.—British and French, with co-operation of American engineers, started counter-offensive. Haig's troops take offensive north and south of the Somme. British restore line in Luce valley. Enemy's casualties estimated at thousands on this front alone. Many prisoners captured. Moreuil retaken by French and British after bayonet charge. Wood north of Moreuil also captured by allied troops. French gained as far as vicinity of Cann-Sur-Matz. French recaptured Piemonth and captured 600 Germans. Paris reports all roads for miles filled with motortrucks loaded with American troops on way to the battle front.

"HEY, SMITH!" 100,000 SALUTE

Army Has Also 1,000 John Browns and 1,200 John Johnsons, and Some Millers.

Washington, April 1.—The army has more than 100,000 "Smiths," 1,500 William Smiths, 1,000 John Smiths, and 200 John A. Smiths. It has 15,000 Millers, 15,000 Wilsons and 268 John J. O'Briens, of whom 50 have wives named Mary. There are 1,000 John Browns, 1,200 John Johnsons and 1,640 George Millers. These figures on identical names were cited by the bureau of war risk insurance as a reason why applicants for government soldiers' insurance, or for allotment and allowance payment, should sign their full name rather than initials only.

Ready to Take American Cash.

Petrograd, April 1.—M. Lunacharsky, minister of education, expresses the opinion that while an alliance with America is impossible, Russia is willing to accept American assistance in

WAR AND YOUR DUTY

Our Boys "Over There" Need Every Assistance.

Subscriptions to Liberty Loan, Investment in Thrift Stamps, Contributions of Clothing, Conservation of Food Necessary to Win.

(By GELETT BURGESS of the Vigilantes and the Prophet Isaiah.)

Yes, I, too, saw them, many I saw, indoors and out, at the theater and at the rink, knitting, oh no, not khaki gray, but the gay colors of frivolity, knitting pink and yellow and white; knitting sweaters, sweaters. God help them, for their own soft shoulders.

Yet in the trenches of France our soldiers are shivering, shivering, freezing for gray, gray, GRAY!

> And thou saidst, I shall be a lady for ever: so that thou didst not lay these things to thy heart, neither didst remember the latter end of it.

Waste makes want and want makes woe! Does not England already know? It has gone from Spend to Save, from Scrimp to Starve. Do you know, oh careless daughters, that there even the garbage cans are inspected for waste?—that one is fined for throwing away a slice of bread?

Yet here often more food is wasted at one dinner than would feed a family. Yes, wasted today—but what of tomorrow?

> Upon the land of my people shall come up thorns and briers; yea, upon all the houses of joy in the joyous city.

Ice cream sodas and cakes and confectionery, hats, bags and hosiery—do you, too, watch and wonder how the young girls fling away the future?

Yet, still uncared-for, the orphans of France and Belgium, Serbia, thousands wait suffering to be fed. And OUR orphans—when the great shock falls—shall they, to, not need all that we can save?

> Therefore hear now this, thou that are given to pleasure, that dwellest carelessly, that sayest in thine heart, I am, and none else beside me; I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children.

It is so easy to do—to save. It is so hard to do—to supply what prodigality has squandered. It is so simple to do—to lend what we save to the government that our neighbor's fate may be averted or diminished. Now, now, NOW! Must our sluggards, male and female have to go to the ant to take heed—to comprehend how, if each lays up grain of provision against want, the whole hill shall be saved?

> Many days and years shall ye be troubled, ye careless women: for the vintage shall fail, the gathering shall not come.

Every cent selfishly, thoughtlessly spent, robs sufferers abroad, robs our soldiers, robs our own future. Every cent patriotically lent to Thrift campaign or Liberty Loan, brings peace nearer—nearer!

> Rise up, ye women that are at ease: hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech.

WE MUST HANG TOGETHER

(By THEODOSIA GARRISON of the Vigilantes.)

Said Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, putting down the pen with which he had just signed the Declaration of Independence:

"Gentlemen, we must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

In a single phrase he combined an epigram, a warning, a declaration of faith and, incidentally, framed a motto for the present generation.

The value of team work for the national good is unquestioned; the value of the individual beyond the share he contributes to the general power is negligible. This undenied fact, acknowledged by everybody and more often quoted than applied, waited to be demonstrated in its entirety by the Imperial German government, who, after its fashion, lost no time in claiming it as a personal discovery, marking it with the "Made in Germany" stamp and promptly christening it "efficiency."

Mind you, it is the German government that has made its people efficient, and that by the simple and direct method of the brutal overseer who lashed a gang of slaves into the perfect workmen that produced the 100 per cent result he desired.

The individual who with all his heart wishes a certain thing accomplished doesn't have to be whipped into his work, and the difference between slavery and freedom, between autocracy and democracy, lies in that individual himself.

"The nation," says President Wilson, "needs all men, but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good."

Chinese Signal.

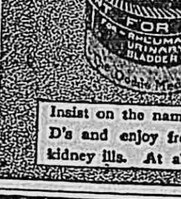
The Chinese do not beckon, as we do, with the palm of the hand turned up, the fingers curled and the index finger successively bending and straightening. They beckon with the fingers curled downward, sweeping the whole hand vigorously back and forth.

Daily Thought.

Politeness appears to have been invented to enable people who would naturally fall out, to live together in peace.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

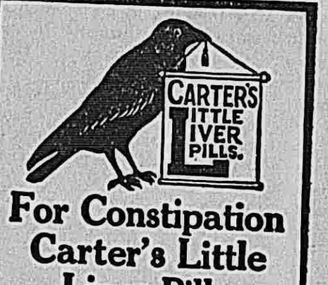


Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."—Mrs. LIZZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR KIDNEY, RHEUMATISM, URINARY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack Iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

The Main Thing.

"Sue married a man not of words but of deeds."

"Were they title deeds?"

Pimply Rashy Skins

Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Ambiguous.

"Did they try the new play on the dog?"

"Yes; it was a howling success."

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys must have their smokes. Send them cigarettes!" This is a familiar appeal now to all of us.

Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette—LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toasted" was the "slogan" that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year. Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys.—Adv.

A guilty conscience may need no accuser, but it usually has one.

Love laughs at locksmiths, but not at wedlocks.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for

PISO'S

TCH CALL U. S. ACT UNFRIENDLY

izure of Ships "Indefensible and Unjustifiable," Says Statement.

TERMED AN ACT OF VIOLENCE

Holland Declares That President Wilson Misstated Facts in Note—Denies Huns Intended to Sink Vessels.

The Hague, April 2.—The seizure of the Dutch merchantmen in American ports is characterized by the Dutch government, in a statement in the Official Gazette, as an act of violence which it will oppose with all the energy of its conviction and its wounded national feeling.

The government takes issue with the proclamation of President Wilson regarding the decision of the United States, saying it contains assertions which are contrary to the facts.

The statement says the Dutch nation "with painful surprise" has taken notice of President Wilson's proclamation and that the seizure of a neutral mercantile fleet is unjustifiable.

"With painful surprise the government and whole Dutch nation has taken notice of the presidential proclamation and the statement of March 20 relative to the seizure of part of the Dutch merchant fleet," the statement begins.

"The seizure en bloc of a neutral merchant fleet, if only for the duration of the war, is an act indefensible from the viewpoint of international law and unjustifiable toward a friendly nation, apart from considerations of legality.

"But the manner, also, in which the presidential statement defends this act of violence does not contribute toward lessening the sting thereof, for this defense has plainly been drawn up under the influence of a completely incorrect representation of affairs.

"The manner in which the Dutch merchant fleet has been treated in past months in the United States, the incessant difficulties placed in the way of our sailings from American ports, repeated refusals of bunkering facilities and forced unloading of cargoes already bought—all this may be within the rights of the United States (save one case, that of the Zeelandia, which with her own bunker coal entered an American port and has been unlawfully detained there since).

"It surely was against the traditional friendship between the two countries, although on this point the presidential statement keeps silence."

"According to President Wilson's proclamation," the statement continues, "the Netherlands, owing entirely to German pressure, failed to observe the preliminary arrangement which was proposed for the purpose of leaving no longer idle the Dutch tonnage in American ports and furnishing an opportunity for making voyages within a period of ninety days, pending a definite agreement on Dutch tonnage and rationing. This is distinctly incorrect.

U. S. MAY TAKE MEAT PLANTS

Drastic Action May Be Necessary to Supply Allies — Commission Appointed to Study Situation.

Washington, April 2.—Government operation of the big packing houses of the country became a strong probability on Monday.

Food Administrator Hoover announced the president has approved the appointment of a commission to study the entire ment problem, and that an immediate revolution in the ment conservation and distribution policy must be made. He added:

"This change may take the form of more definite and systematic direction of the larger packers, or even may mean operation of the packing house establishments by the government."

commission.

WHEAT SEIZED BY THE U. S.

Grain Held by German Farmers in New Mexico Taken in Food Administration's Order.

Washington, March 29.—Wheat hoarded with unpatriotic intent will be seized by the food administration. Already 350,000 pounds belonging to Kempenich brothers, farmers of German extraction in New Mexico, has been taken and orders have gone out to state administrators to act promptly when hoarding is discovered. Large holders will be given opportunity to sell before their grain is seized. Allowance also will be made for personal requirements.

British Win Three Towns.

London, April 2.—Capture of three towns west of the Jordan river was announced. Turkish prisoners say German officers have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the Balkan front.

6,388 New York Men Called.

New York, April 2.—During the next five days 6,388 men will leave New York as the city's contribution to the first contingent to the second draft. They will go to Camp Upton for intensive training.

UNCLE SAM'S SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY



RUSS RETAKE ODESSA

BLACK SEA PORT RECAPTURED BY SOVIET TROOPS.

Naval Forces Also Take Part in Bloody Battle—Slavs Slay Huns at Pskov.

London, March 29.—Odessa has been recaptured by the soviet and Ukrainian troops after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow dispatch from the semiofficial news agency.

Moscow, March 29.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor, and one of his sons have arrived at Reval, Esthonia. They were greeted heartily by the German population, but the Esthonians refused to participate in the reception. The visit is attributed to a desire to create pro-German feeling in the Baltic provinces.

The Germans are busy collecting and exporting breadstuffs from the Pskov district, northeast of Dvinsk. At Perchorskaya, near Pskov, 40 members of German detachments requisitioning bread were killed by the peasants.

A bolsheviki supreme war council has been formed to take charge of army organizations. Leon Trotzky has been appointed chairman of the council. Agents are being sent from Moscow into all the provinces to organize the peasants to supplement the efforts of the city workmen in opposing the Germans. Volunteers will be called for, after which local committees will prepare lists of men refusing to volunteer and will post them publicly. To all shirkers will be denied the right to participate in public affairs.

Bolsheviki troops, an official announcement says, have been successful in fighting the Austrians in the southern Ukraine. The cities of Ulkolayev, Kherson and Zmannnka have been captured by the Russians.

MAJ. GEN. WOOD PASSES TEST

Commander Will Be Returned to His Division at Camp Funston, Kan.—May Go to Front Later.

Washington, April 1.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood has passed his physical examination for active service at the front and will be returned to command his division at Camp Funston, Kan. This disposes of rumors that through the rigid test to which all general officers who are to take the field in France are subjected the administration was preparing to shelve General Wool, senior major general on the active list of the army.

U. S. BUYS 12 JAP SHIPS

Tokyo Gives 100,000 Tons in Exchange for Steel—Transfer of 200,000 Tons Near.

Washington, March 30.—Formal announcement on Thursday by the war trade board of the new shipping arrangement between the United States and Japan shows that Japan is to turn over to the American fleet immediately twelve big steamers of 100,000 tons dead weight capacity, in return for steel supplies. Negotiations are proceeding for the transfer of 200,000 tons of new construction on the same basis.

28 BRITISH SHIPS ARE SUNK

Submarines and Mines Increase Weekly Toll of Vessels Owned by England.

London, March 29.—Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The admiralty's report issued on Wednesday shows that in the last week 28 merchantmen were sunk, 16 of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over and 12 under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost.

Two Flyers Are Killed.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 1.—While doing solo flying here F. J. Dwyer, Royal Flying corps, whose home was in Scotland, and J. Scott Rowan of Montreal, Canada, were instantly killed when their planes crushed to earth.

Russian Warship Is Sunk.

London, April 1.—The sinking by a mine in the harbor at Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, of the Russian cruiser Admiral Makaroff is reported in a Petrograd dispatch to Copenhagen, as forwarded from that point.

DELAY AIR PROGRAM

FOES WORK IN THE CURTISS AIRPLANE FACTORY.

Senator Overman Urges Secretary of War to Commandeer the Plant.

Washington, March 30.—Stirred by charges in the senate of delays in the aircraft program, the senate military committee summoned on Thursday Major General Squier and Colonel Deeds of the signal corps, in charge of aircraft production, and Howard Coffin, chairman of the aircraft board, to appear immediately.

Charges that German spies were responsible for this country's failure to keep up its airplane program, were made in the senate by Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina. He also charged that there were spies in the Curtiss plant.

"If I were secretary of war, I would commandeer the Curtiss plant and put out every man employed there and hire Americans in their places," declared Senator Overman.

Senator Overman declared spies took metal braces and, sawing them in two, joined the pieces with lead and then painted them over. The first Bristol machine tried fell. An investigation disclosed the defect.

Many other pieces also had been tampered with, and as a result the building of Bristol machines was delayed two months, while inspectors and government agents went over and closely examined the various parts to replace tampered pieces.

Senator Overman stated that it had been said there are 100,000 German spies in this country, but he believed there are 400,000.

WOULD OUST LA FOLLETTE

Williams Urges Expulsion of Wisconsin Senator and Declares Berger Should Be Interned.

Washington, March 30.—Partisan feeling flared up in the senate again on Thursday when Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democrat, renewed his attack upon Representative Lenroot, Republican candidate for the senate in Wisconsin, whom he charged on Wednesday with being lukewarm in loyalty to the government in the war. The Mississippi senator declared Senator La Follette of Wisconsin should be expelled, and that former Representative Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate for senator, ought to be interned. Republican senators defended Mr. Lenroot.

BLASTS CAUSE JERSEY FIRE

Warehouse Near Erie Road Terminal Destroyed—Loss Put at $1,500,000 —No Lives Lost.

New York, March 28.—Fire following a series of unexplained explosions on Tuesday destroyed the six-story building of the Jarvis Warehouse company, Inc., near the Erie railroad terminal in Jersey City and badly damaged the Erie repair shops. No loss of life has been reported.

Employed in the Jarvis storehouse were between 40 and 50 men, but the prompt sounding of the alarm is believed to have enabled all to escape.

BRITISH TAKE 3,000 TURKS

Entire Ottoman Force in the Hit Area in Mesopotamia Captured or Destroyed.

London, March 30.—The entire Turkish force in the Hit area in Mesopotamia has been captured or destroyed by the British, the war office announces. Three thousand prisoners were taken. A further advance by the British forces, which have crossed the River Jordan, Palestine, is announced by the war office.

Cossack Chief Gives Up.

Moscow, April 2.—General Bogayevsky, assistant chief of the Don Cossacks and leader after the suicide of General Kaledines, says an official statement issued here in Saturday, has surrendered to the bolsheviki.

Two Greek Officers to Die.

Athens, April 2.—The two Greek officers who were arrested recently after being landed on the west coast of the Peloponnesus by a German submarine have been tried and sentenced to death by a court-martial.

GEN. FOCH MADE CHIEF OF ARMIES

Famous French Commander Appointed Generalissimo of Allied Forces.

U. S. TROOPS TO ENTER FIGHT

Pershing Notifies War Department That American Divisions and Resources Will Be Used in Great Battle If Needed.

Washington, April 1.—The war department received the following cablegram on Friday night from General Pershing:

"Have made all our resources available and our divisions will be used if needed.

"Freuch are in fine spirit and both armies seem confident.

"PERSHING."

The American forces in France are now part of the great allied army that is to meet the German thrust with a counter-attack.

The counter-attack may be under way already, for the allied armies are now under command of General Foch, who, if he has not been by this time named generalissimo of all the allied forces, is so in fact, and he is noted for his suddenness and agrressiveness.

It was Foch who directed the attack on the German left flank at the Marne hat won the battle and saved Paris in 1914.

The soldier folk who have studied the strategy of the war from the beginning tell us that Foch anticipated orders in this decisive move; that General Joffre's order for the advance was not given until two hours after his subordinate had started and two hours meant much when the enemy was within seventeen miles of Paris, with an unbroken record of victory driving him on.

Washington got the news of the triumph of the Wilson plan of unified command when a message was given out at the White House conveying the president's congratulations to the generalissimo.

This was dispatched after the cabinet had learned of the offer of Pershing to the high chief of all the forces of America for use in the coming battle.

The cable to General Foch was as follows:

"May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces.

"WOODROW WILSON."

NEW DRAFT BILL IS PASSED

Men Becoming of Age Since June 5 Will Register Under Selective Army Service Act.

Washington, April 1.—The resolution amending the selective draft act by requiring registration of youths reaching twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, and estimated to add 700,000 more men to the roll of eligibles, was adopted by the senate. It now goes to the house.

Senator New's amendment providing for compulsive universal military training of men between nineteen and twenty-one years, but deferring their military service until after majority, was rejected by the senate, 36 to 26.

As adopted, the resolution provides that all male citizens of the United States residing in this country, attaining their majority since June 5 last, shall be subject to registration, under regulations prescribed by the president; shall present themselves for registration on a day proclaimed by the president, and thereafter shall be liable to military service.

75 KILLED IN PARIS BY SHELL

Long-Range Hun Gun Slays Women and Children During Good Friday Services.

Paris, April 1.—Seventy-five persons were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long-range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official communication issued here.

Among those killed was H. Strochlin, counselor of the Swiss legation in Paris.

The same church was struck by a shell during the celebration of high mass last Sunday and many casualties resulted.

The long-range bombardment was begun shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

100,000 at Coney Island.

New York, April 2.—One hundred thousand persons took alvantage of the mild weather on Easter to open Coney Island. Conductorettes received their first real tryout in handling jostling crowds.

Admiral Tirpitz Loses Estate.

Rome, April 2.—The prefect of Sassari has sequestered estates valued at $500,000 owned by Admiral von Tirpitz in Sardinia, according to an official statement issued here on Saturday.



Following the sun with

WRIGLEY'S

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—

From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—

From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—

WRIGLEY'S is there!

There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.

Because of its benefits and because

The Flavor Lasts

"After every meal"

WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS



825

Energy in Swat, Too.

The public has to be educated to swat the fly, but when it comes to the mosquito, no urging is necessary—it is banged without mercy.—Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Quite Different.

"My money is clean spent."

"What, all gone?"

"No; invested in soap."

Safe.

Black—I want to put my money into something safe.

White—Try a fireproof vault.

Truth and Poetry.

"Why do you object to spring poets?"

"They're such unreliable weather prophets!"

God help the rich—the poor are used to it.



PREVENT ABORTION IN COWS! If any of your cows, heifers or the herd sire have an unnatural discharge wash them out with **Dr. David Roberts' Antiseptic and Flushing Outfit, Price $1 Each.** Thousands of dollars and many calves can be saved by this simple preventive. **Read the Practical Home Veterinarian** Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

LADIES have you room at home to bake conservation cookies, if so send immediately 25c in silver for package of these delicious cookies; baking instructions and full information. You can remain right at home and make splendid money. Reply promptly. CONSERVATION COOKIE CO., 3529 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 14--1918.

Results Count! Read this!



You can't afford to keep "Just Cows" today. You must have *good* cows.

The Shortcut to Greater Dairy Profits Is a Pure Bred

HOLSTEIN BULL

For Your Herd Sire

In a recent experiment the daughters of a pure bred Holstein bull yielded 94% more milk and 62% more fat than their scrub dams. Granddaughters yielded 245% more milk and 168% more fat.

Pure bred Holsteins are the most profitable breed on earth

You can grade up and in a short time have a valuable herd of profitable cows. Others have done it, others are doing it. So can you.

Write us for booklets. We have nothing to sell—all information **FREE**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 312, Brattleboro, Vt.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER WITH BACKACHE AND RHEUMATISM

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins, and lower abdomen, gall-stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, scintica, lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine" nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All reliable druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

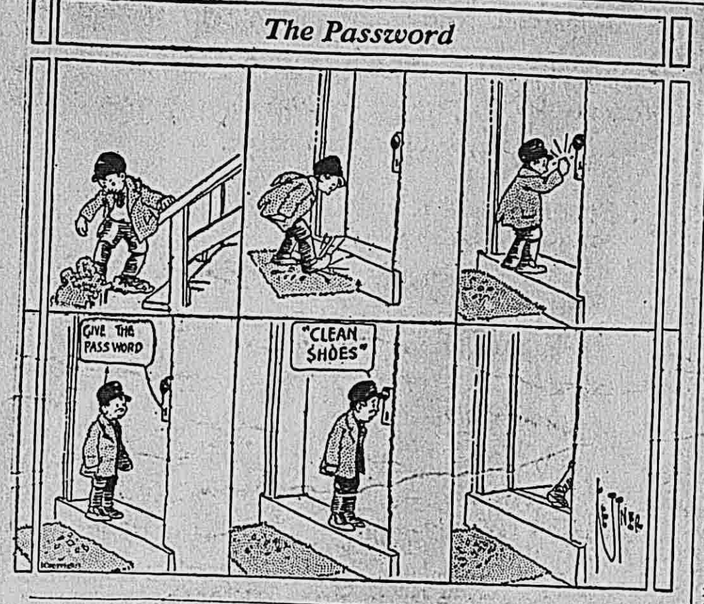
$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 5c.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"



Over The Top With The Jap

"American troops should be sent to cooperate with Japanese in the movement which is more than likely to take place to check the German advance into Siberia," declares Charlton B. Perkins, of San Francisco, engaged in export and import trade between Asia and the United States. Mr. Perkins has traveled for years in the Orient and is thoroughly familiar with conditions there.

"To send American troops to fight with the Japanese against the Huns would be a wise move for at least two reasons," said Mr. Perkins. "First it would put us on friendlier terms with the Japs and ease the somewhat strained relations which have existed between the two countries for some years past. There is nothing more calculated to promote friendliness between different peoples than fighting shoulder to shoulder for a common cause. Second, it would neutralize the suspicion which certain elements in Russia hold in regard to possible ulterior motives of Japan in advancing into Russian territory, a suspicion which accounts for Russian opposition to such a move.

"Our record in Asia is the cleanest. We have never sought territorial aggrandizement there. We have never bargained for pelf. The example which we set for the other Powers in returning to China our share of the Boxer indemnity created great confidence in the United States, and the honorable manner in which our troops, during the Boxer rebellion, conducted themselves, refusing to loot Chinese properties, gave to the Asiatics the assurance that not only is the United States government to be trusted but the personal integrity of our armies can not be assailed. The sole advantage for which the United States has contended in the Orient has been for the 'open door' in China, and even in that we have stood for the impartial treatment of all nations with respect to trade, John Hay being the great exponent of that policy, which recently has been losing support in this country.

The Public Pays

Some time ago when Postmaster General Burleson asked all postmasters to send him in a personal and confidential envelope a list of farmers to whom liberty loan literature might be sent, it was intimated by Republicans that this list might prove very useful during the Democratic campaign. This suggestion was hooted at as far-fetched, but now there is in the possession of Republican leaders conclusive evidence that one of the new government bureaus, maintained by all the people for supposedly non-political purposes, has used its machinery to address the franked envelopes of a Democratic Senator such envelopes containing portions of a speech made by him. The question is whether these government mailing lists and the addressing machinery are to be as free to Republicans as to Democrats. Will the administration announce its intentions in this regard?

A Bull Bucolic

Now is the season of the year when that most popular of army camp songs, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," should make way for the farm slogan, "Keep the Home Soil Turning."

TIME TO START BIG CLEAN UP CRUSADE

National Bureau Is Helping Thousands of Communities Push the Attack.

READY FOR THE ONSLAUGHT

Headquarters of Great Organization, in Operation Five Years, Promotes Cleanliness, Comeliness, Cheerfulness and Conservation.

"Clean up and paint up!"
Don't you hear the call?
Indoors and outdoors
Work for each and all!
Clean house—and paint house,
White or brown or red;
Tidy up the back yard
And paint up the shed;
Burn the alley rubbish;
Send the tin can hence
After that—the thought is rich!—
Fix that alley fence!

"Clean Up and Paint Up the National Capital!" shouted a Washington newspaper in type that was spread all over the top of a page, just a few days after Congress accepted Germany's gage of war. "Washington begins its spring cleaning and painting campaign," added the same journal, in type somewhat more subdued in tone. All Washington heard the call and heeded. It was the national capital's call to arms. Everybody volunteered. There was no age limit in either direction. Nobody was rejected because of defective teeth, ingrowing toe-nails, strabismus or housemaid's knee. The big army mobilized overnight. It armed itself—broomsticks in hand, brushes ditto, scrub-cloths, soap, water, rakes, paint cans and buckets!

No Lack of Preparedness.

Washington did not get its orders from the White House or from the big building under the gilded dome at the top of Pennsylvania avenue. The nation's capital took its cue for this campaign from a middle Western city—St. Louis, headquarters of the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign bureau. There was no lack of preparedness, for the bureau had been in operation five years. It was simply a call to mobilization. A similar mobilization of local forces is taking place right now in thousands of other communities throughout the land—to promote cleanliness, comeliness, cheerfulness and conservation.

This American national campaign is an annual affair. It may be called perennial, for somewhere it is going on all the time. According to climate, weather, local conditions it is controlled and carried on. It is a modern crusade, Hometown being the Holy City and every good citizen being a Richard Coeur de Leon, a lion-hearted knight armed cap-a-pie with a rake and paintbrush, mop and varnish can.

There Are Many Advantages.

Through this nation-wide movement health is being conserved, the sick list is being shortened, the death rate is being lowered. Through it the owners of city and town property are getting lower rates of insurance, for it is a fire-prevention propaganda as well as a crusade against dirt and disease. Property values are increased by this salutary work. Dwellings and apartments and flats which are made and kept clean and varnished and painted to spick-and-span effect sell or rent more readily than when left untidy and going to wrack and ruin.

Let Us Make Our Town Cleanest in the World

The cleanest town in the world is the best town to live in. Best because it is the healthiest. Best because it has the fewest fires. Best because it is the most beautiful.

This Clean Up, Paint Up campaign reduces fire insurance rates and fire loss; it increases property values; makes gardens of vacant lots; removes unsafe buildings; swats the fly; develops school and home gardens; makes cleaner alleys, yards and homes; educates children in fire prevention and clean up measures; plants trees, removes rubbish; makes more attractive and safer homes and places of business. It develops a community spirit that permanently ensures a cleaner, safer, healthier and more beautiful city.

Willing co-operation in this work will accomplish wonders—a magic transformation of our city will be the result. It will—will you?

Cleanliness is the best life insurance. It is the best fire insurance.

Will Soon Have Sea Mastery.

E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, told the 500 guests of the Allentown (Pa.) chamber of commerce at its banquet recently that the submarine destroyers which the Bethlehem corporation will build for the government are more than all of the destroyers now in the world. Mr. Grace said he regarded the rapid construction of destroyers as the solution of the submarine menace. Bethlehem plants now employ 30,000 men as compared with 9,000 five years ago. Charles M. Schwab, who also spoke, said that the pay roll of the Bethlehem plants is now $100,000,000 a year.—Iron Age.

NO 'BRIGHT MONEY'

Mrs. Billtops Rises to Height of Self-Sacrifice.

She Had a "Good Thing" in Her Arrangement with the Partner of Her Joys and Sorrows, but Patriotism Came First.

"Something unexpected has happened," said Mr. Billtops. "Something quite unexpected.

"You know, for years I have been giving Mrs. Billtops all my bright money. Whenever I got a bright dime or quarter or half I simply turned it over to Mrs. Billtops.

"There might be weeks when I would not get a single bright coin; but there would be other weeks in which I would receive in change a considerable number. Altogether these bright coins provided for Mrs. B. a tidy bit of revenue, and I am sure it was as great a pleasure for me to turn them over to Mrs. Billtops as it was for her to receive them, though once this bright money proposition did give me a little scare.

"I dropped into a candy store one day to get some candy for Mrs. Billtops and there in change for a $5 bill I received two bright dimes and four absolutely spick and span bright new $1 bills!

"Well, now, there was something to make you stop and think. Under our understanding I was to give Mrs. Billtops all 'bright money.' It is true that by that I understood bright coins, and I had no doubt that Mrs. Billtops did, too, but the promise from me was of all 'bright money' and on a strict interpretation, which I did not desire to evade, there was nothing for me to do but to turn over with the two bright dimes those four bright dollars. Which I did.

"But Mrs. Billtops declined to receive them.

"'No, Ezra,' she said, 'no. We both understood bright money to mean bright coins, and we will go not by the letter of the contract but by the spirit. Ezra, you keep the $4.'

"Which I did, and I was always glad she settled it that way, for the opposite interpretation of my obligation might sometimes have subjected me to considerable inconvenience.

"Suppose I should some day have gone into a candy store and laid down not a $5 bill but a $1,000 bill and received in change $999.20 all in bright money, which by the contract I should have been required to turn over to Mrs. Billtops. Why, I have seen the time when handing over that amount of money in that way would have cramped me quite some.

"But never have I failed to hand over all bright coins, year after year continuously, until yesterday, when that something unexpected happened, when Mrs. Billtops said to me:

"'Ezra, no more bright money. I have always been glad to get it for the sentiment of it and for the use I could make of it, but you need the money more now and from now on you keep it and use it as you would any other money and I will deny myself that luxury. No more bright money, Ezra, from now until the end of the war.'

"Unexpected it certainly was, but still it was only what you would have expected her to do, if you knew Mrs. Billtops."

Food—After the War.

Whatever other blessings peace may bring it will not bring instant relief to the masses who are now distressed by food shortage and its natural consequence, high prices. There will be as many mouths to feed when the armies are demobilized as there are now. It is true that the fare of the soldiers in most European countries is more liberal than that of the civil population, but no statesman will take comfort in the prospect of masses of disbanded soldiers reduced to the level of civil undernourishment. And besides the civil populations that are now enduring semi-starvation uncomplainingly, recognizing that no relief can be expected while the energies of their government are engrossed by war, will be far less patient when peace returns. More food, not less, will be required in peace.—The New Republic.

Patch Skull With Patient's Own Ribs.

The replacing of destroyed portions of skull with layers of cartilage taken from the patient's own ribs is one of the latest methods of healing war injuries. H. Warren Woodroffe, surgeon of the Ulster Volunteer hospital in France, describes the method which has been successfully tried on a number of severely wounded men.

Cutting down to the ribs parallel to the breast bone, the surgeon slices off thin layers of the cartilage which attaches the bony ribs to the breast bone. These are held in the gap caused by the destruction of the skull after the scalp has been turned back. The scalp is then stitched back in place. Within a few weeks, instead of having no protection to the underlying brain, a hard layer of cartilage, firm though slightly elastic, is formed.

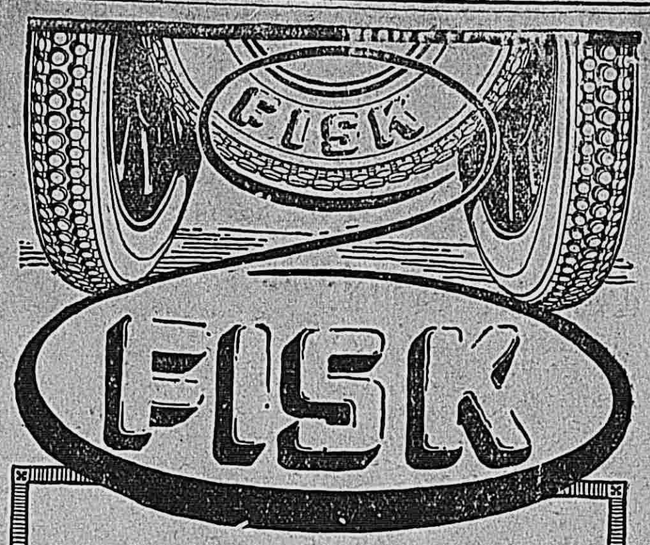
Those Rope-Filled Smokes.

Bill—Give some men rope enough and they'll hang themselves.

Gill—Oh, I don't think it's as bad as all that.

"What do you mean by bad as all that?"

"Why, you've given me a number of those cigars you smoke and they've made me feel bad, but not bad enough to hang myself."



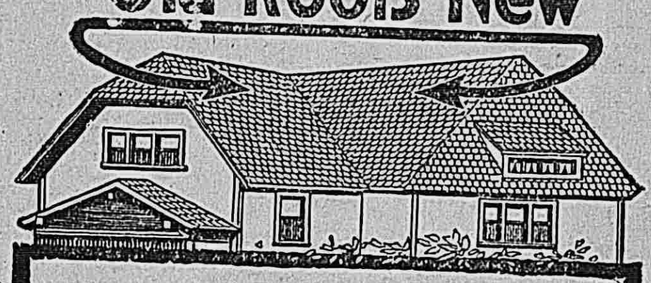
"FISK" on your tire is a guarantee that you have the greatest dollar-for-dollar value that it is possible to buy. *When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that doesn't exist.*



ANTIOCH SALES & SERVICE STATION
Antioch, - Illinois

Special for Saturday Only
Size 33x4 $20.00

Makes Old Roofs New



Don't tear off your old shingle roof—Don't buy a new shingle roof—Don't have it repaired. It is unnecessary to continue to pay upkeep cost on a shingle roof, when Art Craft Roof will make it permanently new and give your house real, artistic beauty.

Art Craft Roof

Red—Green—Silver Gray

This material is entirely different and superior—is fire resisting—is put on right over the old wood roof or direct to roof boards of new buildings. It cannot leak—it is the one roof material that is *absolutely guaranteed.* Costs less than any other suitable roof. Expense of renewing your old roof or covering your new building *cut in half.* Three beautiful patterns in attractive colors: red, green and silver gray.

Ask for sample and a complete cost estimate for your house.

ANTIOCH LUMBER AND COAL CO.

KEPT THEM MOVING

English Major Has Machine Gun Crew on the Jump.

About as Little Uncertainty in His Orders as There Are Polite Phrases in the Language He Employed in Issuing Them.

I make my way through the thick brush at Camp Upton to a machine gun range, guided by the intermittent staccato chatter of a Colt and hoping that I'm not by any chance wandering on to the private reserve of any busy bullets, William Slavens McNutt writes in Collier's.

I come out of the woods on the rear of the gun position. Near a big campfire a dozen or more American officers are grouped around two machine guns listening to the instructions of an English major. The English officer is a short, spare, peppery veteran with a raspy voice that he can use for the same purpose that a mule skinner uses a blacksnake.

"Burr-wuff!" he shouts. That's as near as I can get to it phonetically. Two captains leap to their places by the machine gun. The one who sights and operates the piece throws himself flat on his back with head cradled on the knees of the man feeding. There is some slight delay and the English major breaks into song.

"Come, come! Carry on! What are we waiting for? You should have killed a hundred by now. What is it? What is it? My word! Not so slow. We're not having dinner, you know; we're killing Boches. What the blinkety-blank's wrong now? Come, come! Carry on! Carry on!"

The gun speaks jarringly. One side of the barrel spits a stream of yellow cartridge cases over the breast of the operator holding the trigger. Three hundred yards distant the blade of bullets slices the ground before the target and throws up a little line of dust.

The major orders a fifty yard advance. The American officers dismount the piece, go forward at the double-quick and set it up once more. The operator pulls the trigger. Nothing happens. He fusses and tugs. Still no result. The English major calms himself and heaves a deep sigh. He looks at the gun crew like a man with no insurance viewing a total loss. "Oh, my eye!" he groans sadly. "How dead you'd have been by now! All right, leave off, leave off! Never mind."

He points to the man who carried the ammunition and who is standing behind the gun curiously watching the efforts of the crew to make it shoot.

"Next time don't stand up behind the gun. You stick up there like a dummy in a shop window. A body would think you were an advertisement for something. You're not trying to sell the gun to the Boches, you know. Standing there giving away the gun position! Next time find cover twenty paces to the right or left and try to act like a bit of mud. Yes!"

Optimistic Thought.

The best reformers commence on themselves.

Local and Personal Happenings

Earl Somerville came home over Sunday.

Frank Frost spent over Sunday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross were Chicago visitors Monday.

Harold Fillweber was home from Camp Grant, Rockford, Sunday.

Mrs. Bertha James Gilbert is visiting here parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James.

Miss Mable Richards visited over Sunday with her parents south of town.

Mrs. Frank Kandlick entertained her brother, Mr. Herda of Chicago Saturday.

Mrs. O. W. Kettlehut and daughter, Ruth were Chicago visitors last week Friday.

Miss Maude Brogan and friend, Miss Steinmetz of Kenosha spent Easter Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. August Rentner spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. W. J. White of Waukegan is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. N. Pullen.

Frank Noston, of Merton, Wis. was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Mrs. A. E. Case entertained the "500" club at Chicago Wednesday of this week.

Don't forget to attend church service at the Hickory church Sunday afternoon.

The Doddswyrth family have moved into the Warriner house on south Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osmond entertained the "500" club Tuesday evening of this week.

Miss Ruby Leonard spent a few days in Antioch the first of the week as a guest of Aneta Hucker.

Mrs. Lois Miller spent Easter with her little boys and parents at Channell, returning to Chicago Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Brogan have moved into the new home which they recently purchased on Lake street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Libertyville visited at the W. A. Taylor home the fore part of the week.

Geo. Johnson and family moved their household goods into the Henry Pitman house on Victoria St. the fore part of this week.

The basket-ball teams managed to break even with Wauconda last Friday evening. The second team winning and the first team losing.

Lew Garwood, formerly of this village, but recently of Niles, Mich., is now one of Uncle Sam's men and entered Camp Custer, at Battle Creek, on last Friday.

W. E. Dobyns has secured a position as a traveling salesman for Armour, and entered on his new duties Monday morning. His store is being conducted by Mrs. Dobyns, with the assistance of George Garland.

The local auxiliary of the Red Cross wishes to express to the members of Olson Camp No. 459, R. N. A. most appreciation of their work in getting up the package sale, the proceds of which were turned over to the Red Cross.

W. G. Bragg, as a teacher of violin, is meeting with good success here, and is well pleased with the exceptional talent displayed by the Antioch pupils. Mr. Bragg has recently been appointed an associate teacher of the Lindsey studios.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler recently received a letter from a former music pupil, Elmer Harrower, who is now in France, in which he stated that he was on the firing line, although not in the center of activity. But as this was written on the 9th of March, before the beginning of the "big drive" it would be plausible to think that he has before this been engaged in auctual service.

The Easter services at the M. E. church were very good, although the entire program was given under rather adverse circumstances. The auditorium of the church which is being redecorated was still torn up and therefore could not be used. But the Sunday School made the most of what room they had and gave a very interesting program which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd which attended.

Notice

Anyone wishing work taking care of the Antioch Hillside cemetery can secure same by applying to either, Mrs. L. B. Grice, Mrs. J. J. Morley or Mrs. Chase Webb, trustees.

For Sale

12 tons No. 1 timothy hay in barn.
7 tons slough hay in barn.
300 bushels clean oats.
Seed corn. Price very reasonable.
Albert E. Jack.

Mrs. Adeline Clark is quite sick.

David Lightner is visiting relatives here.

L. H. Felter spent Sunday at Walworth, Wis.

Mr. Elmer Brook was a Kenosha visitor Saturday.

C. H. Rothe of Chicago was an Antioch business visitor Tuesday.

Vincent Dupre of the Great Lakes Training station was home over Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Clair Kelly of Chicago visited wtth relatives here over Easter.

Bert Worman returned Wednesday after several weeks stay at Marsalles.

Jos. Fallbacher and Chas. Vigle of Chicago were Antioch visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bock and Miss Irene Keulman spent over Easter at Kenosha.

Miss Hazel White of Kenosha telephone office is home for the summer months.

Arthur Coole of the Northwestern University, spent his Easter vacation at Orchard side.

Oliver Mathews and family have moved into the Chas. Thorn house recently vacated by Claude Brogan.

Miss Lena Cannonbral, the Champion horseshoe thrower of Montana, is visiting her friend Agnes White.

Mrs. Ray Eddy underwent an operation at the St. Augustine hospital in Chicago last Saturday.

Miss Gladys Crandall spent Easter with her brother Leslie Crandall and family. She returned to Chicago Monday evening.

H. N. Gregersen's family have moved back to their cottage on Channel Lake, after spending the winter in Antioch.

Mr. Doddsworth has traded his farm north of town to Knigge of Area for a brick building in that building in that village.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid society, will be held Wednesday, April 10. Supper served as usual. L. Hughes, Sec.

James Hayes, wife and children of Highland Park, were visitors at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Taylor Monday.

There will be preaching services the Hickory church Sunday afternoon at 2:45 and Sunday School at 2:00. All interested are urged to be present.

Mrs. T. A. Somerville entertained her brother, Mr. B. Berbaum and son, Barnett and daughter, Bernice, the latter part of last week.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, April 10, at 2:30 o'clock.
L. M. Jones, Sec.

J. R. Cribb returned home last Thursday evening from Niles, Mich., where he spent several weeks at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Kellogg.

Mrs. Arthur Rosenfeldt who has been ill for the past several days was on Monday taken to the State Eye and Ear hospital in Chicago, where it is feared that she will be obliged to uudergo an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson are moving into one of the new houses, which they have just completed, on Main street, and the C. Bushman family will move into the Watson house on Depot street the first of May.

The next regular meeting of the Eastern Star will be held on Thursday evening April 11. A program has been prepared and a special effort has been made to make this meeting of interest to all. All members are requested to be present.

MAJESTIC THEATER

Saturday, April 9,
Helen Holmes
in
Judith of the Cumland
Jerry on the Farm Company

Sunday, April 10,
Marie Doro
in
Castles for Two
Ford Weekly

Wednesday, April 13,
Kathlyn Williams
in
Out of the Wreck

Will Belter went to Chicago Tuesday.

Lowest prices on work clothing. Quality Shop.

Suits all kinds and sizes $12.50 up. Quality Shop.

The band boys cleared up about $30 on their Easter dance.

Mrs. Jeff Smith, who has been quite sick is some better.

Miss Carrie Cropley visited her mother here over Easter.

We do 1st class cleaning, pressing and dyeing. Quality Shop.

John Welch of Libertyville was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Aneta Hucker spent Easter and the forepart of the week at home.

A number from here attended a dance at Round Lake Monday night.

The Mystic Workers will have lodge tonight. Every member to be there.

John Orchard of Evanston visited with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Brook Tuesday.

L. M. Hughes has rented the Joseph Savage house on Main street and will move there shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray Sheen are the proud parents of a baby girl born on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Trieger received a letter from their son Herber this week. At the time of writing he was at South Hampton, England, on his way "over there."

Clifford Smith, of this place who was among those recently called into the service of Uncle Sam, was one of the ten scheduled to leave on Wednesday of this week for Fort Williams, Portland, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laursen received a letter from their son Thorval, from Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., saying that they had been there two days when they were put under quarantine for the measles. He was picked from their squad to be sent across. He has been gone from here about four months and has been in San Antonio, Texas, until two weeks ago. He goes as an areoplane mechanic.

CLASSIFIED
DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Team of work mares. W. J. Chinn. 31tf

FOR RENT—A barn suitable for a garage. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT—Forty acres of pasture land at Grass Lake. Inquire of Lee Middendorf.

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—A large size milk safe. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—A power feed grinder, nearly new Inquire of John Dupre. 29tf

WANTED—A man to work by the month. Walter Selter. Phone 120J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A forty acre farm, good buildings. Inquire of J. W. VanDuzer, Antioch. 2w

FOR SALE—Good work horse, also 300 bushel oats. Inquire of P. C. Toft, Antioch, R. D. 2. 31tf

FOR SALE—Rosan Sanatory Indoors toilet, good as new, used 3 months. Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie

FOR SALE—Choice Early Ohio potatoes. Inquire of D. Nelson, Antioch. 29w4

FOR SALE—Second-hand delivery or milk wagon. Inquire of Chase Webb.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

MONEY TO LOAV—A sum of money to loan on good security. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Early Ohio seed potatoes. Inquire of Robert Selter. Phone 107W. 29w4

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Minorca eggs for setting. $1.50 per 15. Wm. Dupre.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, S. C. White Orpingtons. $1.00 setting. Oliver Cubbons. 29tf

WANTED—A reliable and competent farm hand. Best wages paid. Address "J. B." care of this office.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on Lake street by the day or week, light, sanitary and quiet. Gentlemen preferred. Phone 148 J.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, R. C. Rhode Island Reds. 75 cents per setting of 15 eggs. Inquire of Mrs. C. E Kelly. 29w4

WANTED—A limited number of young stock to pasture for the season. Chas. S. Richards. 31w2

FOR SALE—12 pure bred Plymouth Rock hens, for breeding purposes, also eggs for setting, pure bred stock Plymouth Rock. W. J. Chinn. 31tf

FOR SALE—8 acres, house and barn, fruit trees and small fruit, just outside village limits. Several houses for sale and rent in Village. J. C. James. 29tf

FOR SALE—One 36 horse power Case steam tractor, 3 years old; two incubators, Successful 241-egg and Buffalo 300 egg. Inquire of Louis Ruschewski, Lake Villa. 2w

FOR SALE—Carpenter tools of all kinds, combined circle saw attachments foot power. Foot power mortising machine; foot power scroll saw; iron and wood clamps, all sizes, work bench. Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie

DIES PRISONER AFTER 64 YEARS

Pawnee Woman Was Captured by the Cheyennes When but Two Years Old.

STAYED WITH CAPTORS

White Horse Became One of Most Beloved Members of Her Adopted People — Outlived Two Cheyenne Husbands.

Clinton, Okla.—Captured by a hostile band of Cheyennes sixty-four years ago, White Horse, a Pawnee Indian woman, has just died here, still a prisoner, although recognized as a member of the Cheyenne tribe. No effort was ever made at a formal exchange of prisoners between the two tribes. She outlived two Cheyenne husbands.

At the time of the capture the Cheyennes were on the warpath, roving the plains near Omaha, Neb. They met a band of Pawnees who were out on a buffalo hunt and a battle followed. The Cheyennes were victorious.

Among the dead the Cheyenne warriors found a little Pawnee girl. Two of the braves were about to kill her when Chief Heap-of-Birds intervened. "Wait, let me look at her," tribal tradition quotes him. The Indians laid down their tomahawks and permitted Head-of-Birds to examine the child. "Don't kill her, she has teeth, she can eat," the chief continued. "She is two years old." So the Cheyenne chief adopted the child.

Sang Song of Victory.

When the Indians had gone a long distance from the battlefield Curly Hair, a brother of Heap-of-Birds, sang the song of victory with his mighty voice, and while he sang he made a necklace. "This necklace shall be for my little sister," he sang.

Curly Hair's sweetheart was a Sioux woman. She had a beautiful white horse. Curly Hair said, "I will name my little sister after my sweetheart's horse." So the child was called White Horse.

When White Horse grew up she married Old-in-the-Middle. Her first husband died and she married She-Wolf.



"Wait, Let Me Look at Her."

She-Wolf died a little more than a year ago, so White Horse was again left a widow. Although a member of a tribe with whom the Cheyennes were unfriendly for many years, the adopted woman became one of the most beloved members of her adopted people. When she died recently Cheyennes came from many miles around to attend her funeral and to give her the sacred rites of burial. She now lies in the Clinton cemetery.

61, WALLOPED BY "DAD," 92

Son, Admiring Father's Punch, Takes Blame in Assault and Battery Charge.

Salem, Mass.—Thomas Chadwick of Manchester, N. H., who is ninety-two years old, and his son, William, who is just turning sixty-one, were before Judge Battis in the local district court charged with mutual assault and battery.

William and his father got into an altercation over the food conservation campaign. Both lost their young tempers and gave each other black eyes and swollen noses. A policeman had to step in and lock both up. Judge Battis sent them home after they had promised not to quarrel again.

Young Mr. Chadwick took all the blame. "Boylike," he told the court, "I got excited and punched father and naturally he punched back and believe me, judge, he has some wallop left."

Betrayed by Money.

Eau Claire, Wis.—When Thomas McQuillan, aged twenty, entered a cigar store and tendered a blood-stained quarter in payment for a package of cigarettes he was arrested on the charge of burglarizing the establishment. He admitted the charge and said he had cut his hand while breaking a window in the building in order to effect an entrance.

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Long Live the King

By

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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COUNTESS LOSCHEK'S SECRET MESSAGE CAUSES A LOT OF TROUBLE FOR SEVERAL PEOPLE

Synopsis.—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tires of the singing and slips away to the park, where he makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy. Returning to the palace at night, he finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search which has been made for him. The same night the chancellor calls to consult the boy's grandfather, the old king, who is very ill. The chancellor suggests that to preserve the kingdom, which is threatened by plots of the terrorists to form a republic, the friendship of the neighboring kingdom of Karnia be secured by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to King Karl of that country. Countess Loschek, lady-in-waiting to Princess Annunciata, Hedwig's mother, is in love with King Karl and plots to prevent his marriage to Hedwig. She sends a secret message to King Karl.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

—4—

"Mother, you cannot look back, and—and remember your own life, and allow me to be wretched. You cannot!"

Hedwig began to cry.

The archduchess hated tears, and her softer moments were only moments. "Dry your eyes, and don't be silly," she said coldly. "You have always known that something of the sort was inevitable."

She moved toward the door. The two princesses and her lady in waiting remained still until she had left the table. Then they fell in behind her, and the little procession moved to the stuffy boudoir, for coffee. But Hilda slipped her arm around her sister's waist, and the touch comforted Hedwig.

"He may be very nice," Hilda volunteered cautiously. "Perhaps it is Karl. I am quite mad about Karl, myself."

Hedwig, however, was beyond listening. She went slowly to a window, and stood gazing out. Looming against the sky-line, in the very center of the place, was the heroic figure of her dead grandmother. She fell to wondering about these royal women who had preceded. Her mother, frankly unhappy in her marriage, permanently embittered; her grandmother. Hedwig had never seen the king young. She could not picture him as a lover. To her he was a fine and lonely figure. But romantic? Had he ever been romantic?

She slipped out onto the balcony and closed the curtains behind her. As her eyes grew accustomed to the darkness she saw that there was some one below, under the trees. Her heart beat rapidly. In a moment she was certain. It was Nikky down there, Nikky, gazing up at her as a child may look at a star. With a quick gesture Hedwig drew the curtain back. A thin ray of light fell on her, on her slim bare arms, on her light draperies, on her young face. He had wanted to see her, and he should see her. Then she dropped the curtain, and twisted her hands together lest, in spite of her, they reach out toward him.

Did she fancy it, or did the figure salute her? Then came the quick ring of heels on the old stone pavement. She knew his footsteps, even as she knew every vibrant, eager inflection of his voice. He went away, across the square, like one who, having bent his knee to a saint, turns back to the business of the world.

In the boudoir the archduchess had picked up some knitting to soothe her jangled nerves. "You may play now, Hilda," she said.

Annunciata dozed, and Hilda played softly. The countess' opportunity had come. She put down the dreary embroidery with which she filled the drearier evenings, and moved to the window. She walked quietly, like a cat.

Her first words to Hedwig were those of Peter Niburg as he linked arms with his enemy and started down the street. "A fine night, highness," she said.

Hedwig raised her eyes to the stars. "It is very lovely."

"A night to spend out-of-doors, instead of being shut up—" She finished her sentence with a shrug of the shoulders.

Hedwig was not fond of the countess. She did not know why. The truth being, of course, that between them lay the barrier of her own innocence. When the countess' arm touched hers, she drew aside.

"Tonight," said the lady in waiting dreamily, "I should like to be in a motor, speeding over mountain roads. I come from the mountains, you know. And I miss them."

Hedwig moved, a little impatiently, but as the countess went on, she listened. After all, Nikky, too, came from the mountains. And because she was sorry for the countess, who was homesick, and perhaps because just then she had to speak to some one, she turned to her at last with the thing that filled her mind.

"This marriage," she said bitterly. "Is it talked about? Am I the only one in the palace who has not known about it?"

"No, highness, I had heard nothing. Of course, there are always rumors."

"As to the other, the matter my mother referred to," Hedwig held her head very high, "I—she was unjust. Am I never to have any friends?"

"Friends, highness? One may have friends, of course. It is not friendship they fear."

"What then?"

"A lover," said the countess softly. "It is impossible to see Captain Larisch in your presence, and not realize—"

"Go on."

"And not realize, highness, that he is in love with you."

"How silly!" said the Princess Hedwig, with glowing eyes.

"But highness!" implored the countess. "If only you would use a little caution. Open defiance is its own defeat."

"I am not ashamed of what I do," said Hedwig hotly.

"Ashamed! Of course not. But things that are harmless in others in your position—you are young. You should have friends, gayety. I am," she smiled grimly in the darkness, "not so old myself but that I can understand."

Hedwig stood still. The old city was preparing for sleep. In the place a few lovers loitered, standing close, and the faint tinkling of a bell told of the Blessed Sacrament being carried through the streets to some bedside of the dying. The Princess Hedwig bowed her head.

It seemed to her, all at once, that the world was full of wretchedness and death, and of separation, which might be worse than death.

"I wish I could help you, highness," said the countess. "I should like to see you happy. But happiness does not come of itself. We must fight for it."

"Fight? What chance have I to fight?" Hedwig asked scornfully.

"One thing, of course, I could do," pursued the countess. "On those days when you wish to have tea with—his royal highness, I could arrange, perhaps, to let you know if any member of the family intended going to his apartments."

It was a moment before Hedwig comprehended. Then she turned to her haughtily. "When I wish to have tea with my cousin," she said coldly, "I shall do it openly, countess."

She left the balcony abruptly, abandoning the countess to solitary fury, the greater because triumph had seemed so near. Alone, she went red and white, bit her lips, behaved according to all the time-honored traditions. And even swore—in a polite, lady-in-waiting fashion, to be sure—to get even.

* * * * * * *

Things were going very wrong for Nikky Larisch.

Perhaps, at the very first, he had been in love with the princess, not the woman. It had been rather like him to fix on the unattainable and worship it from afar. Because, for all the friendliness of their growing intimacy, Hedwig was still a star, whose light touched him, but whose warmth was not for him. He would have died fighting for her with a smile on his lips. But he had no hope of living for her, unless, of course, she should happen to need him, which was most unlikely. He had no vanity whatever, although in parade dress, with white gloves, he hoped he cut a decent figure.

So she had been his star, and as cold and remote. And then, that very morning, Hedwig had been thrown. Not badly—she was too expert for that. As a matter of fact, feeling herself going, she had flung two strong young arms around her horse's neck, and had almost succeeded in lighting on her feet. It was not at all dramatic.

But Nikky's heart had stopped beating. He had lifted her up from where she sat, half vexed and wholly ashamed, and carried her to a chair. That was all. But when it was all over, and Hedwig was only a trifle wobbly and horribly humiliated, Nikky Larisch knew the truth about himself, knew that he was in love with the granddaughter of his king, and that under no conceivable circumstances would he ever be able to tell her so. Knew, then, that happiness and he had said a long farewell, and would thereafter travel different roads.

So that night he started out to think things over. Probably never before in his life had he deliberately done such a thing. He had never, as a fact, thought much at all. It had been his comfortable habit to let the day take care of itself. Beyond minor problems of finance—minor because his income was trifling—he had considered little. In the last border war he had distinguished himself only when it was a matter of doing, not of thinking.

But he was young, and the night was crisp and beautiful. He took a long breath, and looked up at the stars. After all, things might not be so bad. Hedwig might refuse this marriage. They were afraid that she would, or why have asked his help? When he thought of King Karl, he drew himself up, and his heels rang hard on the pavement. Karl! A hard man and a good king—that was Karl. And old. From the full manhood of his twenty-three years Nikky surveyed Karl's almost forty, and considered it age.

It was typical of Nikky to decide that he needed a hard walk. He translated most of his emotions into motion. So he set off briskly, turning into the crowded part of the city.

And here it was that Nikky happened on the thing that was to take him far that night, and bring about many curious things. Not far ahead of him two men were talking. They went slowly, arm in arm. One was talking loquaciously, using his free arm, on which hung a cane, to gesticulate. The other walked with bent head.

Nikky, pausing to light a cigarette, fell behind. But the wind was tricky, and with his third match he stepped into a stone archway, lighted his cigarette, buttoned his tunic high against the chill, and emerged to a silent but violent struggle just ahead. The two men had been attacked by three others, and as he stared, the loquacious one went down. Instantly a huge figure of a man outlined against the light from a street lamp, crouched over the prostrate form of the fallen man. Even in the imperceptible second before he started to run toward the group, Nikky saw that the silent one, unmolested, was looking on.

A moment later he was in the thick of things and fighting gloriously. His soldierly cap fell off. His fair hair bristled with excitement. He flung out arms that were both furious and strong, and with each blow the group assumed a new formation. Unluckily, a great deal of the fighting was done over the prostrate form of Peter Niburg.

But disaster, inglorious disaster, waited for Nikky. Peter Niburg, face down on the pavement, was groaning, and Nikky had felled one man and was starting on a second with the fighting appetite of twenty-three, when something happened. One moment Nikky was smiling, with a cut lip, and hair in his eyes, and the next he was dropped like an ox, by a blow from behind. Landing between his shoulder blades, it jerked his head back with a snap, and sent him reeling. A second followed, delivered by a huge fist.

Down went Nikky, and lay still.

The town slept on. Street brawls were not uncommon, especially in the neighborhood of the Hungaria. Those who roused grumbled about quarrelsome students, and slept again.

Perhaps two minutes later, Nikky got up. He was another minute in locating himself. His cap lay in the



In the Thick of Things and Fighting Gloriously.

gutter. Beside him, on his back, lay a sprawling and stertorous figure, with, so quick the downfall, a cane still hooked to his arm.

Nikky bent over Peter Niburg. Bending over made his head ache abominably.

"Here, man!" he said. "Get up! Rouse yourself!"

Peter Niburg made an inarticulate reference to a piece of silk of certain quality, and lay still. But his eyes opened slowly, and he stared up at the stars. "A fine night," he said thickly. "A very fine—" Suddenly he raised himself to a sitting posture. Terror gave him strength. "I've been robbed," he said. "Robbed. I am ruined. I am dead."

"Tut," said Nikky, mopping his cut lip. "If you are dead, your spirit speaks with an uncommonly lusty voice! Come, get up. We present together a shameful picture of defeat."

But he raised Peter Niburg gently from the ground and, finding his knees unstable, from fright or weakness, stood him against a house wall. Peter Niburg, with rolling eyes, felt for his letter, and, the saints he praised, found it.

"Ah!" he said, and straightened up. "After all, it is not so bad as I feared. They got nothing."

He made a manful effort to walk, but tottered, reeled. Nikky caught him.

"Careful!" he said. "The colossus was doubtless the one who got us both, and we are likely to feel his weight for some time. Where do you live?"

Peter Niburg was not for saying. He would have preferred to pursue his solitary if uncertain way. But Nikky was no half Samaritan. Toward Peter Niburg's lodging, then, they made a slow progress.

"These recent gentlemen," said Nikky, as they went along, "they are, perhaps, personal enemies?"

Peter Niburg reflected. He thought not. "But I know why they came," he said unguardedly. "Some early morning, my friend, you will hear of a man lying dead in the street. That man will be I."

"The thought has a moral," observed Nikky. "Do not trust yourself out-of-doors at night."

But he saw that Peter Niburg kept his hand over his breast pocket.

Never having dealt in mysteries, Nikky was slow at recognizing one. But, he reflected, many things were going on in the old city in these troubled days. Came to Nikky, all at once, that this man on his arm might be one of the hidden eyes of government.

"These are difficult times," he ventured, "for those who are loyal."

Peter Niburg gave him a sidelong glance. "Difficult indeed," he said briefly.

"I think," Nikky observed, "that, after I see you safely home, I shall report this small matter to the police."

But here Peter Niburg turned even paler. "Not—not the police!" he stammered.

"But why? You and I, my friend, will carry their insignia for some days. I have a mind to pay our debts."

Peter Niburg considered. He stopped and faced Nikky. "I do not wish the police," he said. "Perhaps I have said too little. This is a private matter. An affair of jealousy."

"I see!"

"Naturally, not a matter for publicity."

"Very well," Nikky assented. But in his mind was rising dark suspicion. He had stumbled on something. He cursed his stupidity that it meant, so far, nothing more than a mystery to him. He did not pride himself on his intelligence.

"You were not alone, I think?"

Peter Niburg suddenly remembered Herman, and stopped.

"Your friend must have escaped."

"He would escape," said Peter Niburg scornfully. "He is of the type that runs."

He lapsed into sullen silence. Soon he paused before a quiet house, one of the many which housed in cavernous depths uncounted clerks and other small fry of the city. "Good night to you," said Peter Niburg. Then, rather tardily. "And my thanks. But for you I should now—" he shrugged his shoulders.

"Good night, friend," said Nikky. "And better keep your bed tomorrow."

He had turned away and Peter Niburg entered the house.

Nikky inspected himself in the glow of a street lamp. Save for some dust, and a swollen lip, which he could not see, he was not unpresentable. Well enough, anyhow, for the empty streets. But before he started he looked the house and the neighborhood over carefully. He might wish to return to that house.

For two hours he walked, and resumed his interrupted train of thought. At last, having almost circled the city, he came to the Cathedral. It was nearly midnight by the clock in the high tower. He stopped and consulted his watch. The fancy took him to go up the high steps, and look out over the city from the colonnade.

Once there, he stood leaning against a column, looking out. There was someone coming along the quiet streets, with a stealthy, shuffling gait that caught his attention. So, for instance, might a weary or a wounded man drag along. Exactly so, indeed, had Peter Niburg shambled into his house but two hours gone.

The footsteps paused, hesitated, commenced a painful struggle up the ascent. Nikky moved behind his column, and waited. Up and up, weary step after weary step. The shadowy figure, coming close, took a form, became a man—became Peter Niburg.

Now, indeed, Nikky roused. Beaten and sorely bruised, Peter Niburg should have been in bed. What stealthy business of the night brought him out?

Fortunately for Nikky's hiding place, the last step or two proved too much for the spy. He groaned, and sat down painfully, near the top. His head lolled forward, and he supported it on two shaking hands. Thus he sat, huddled and miserable, for five minutes or thereabouts. The chime rang out the hour.

At ten minutes past the hour, Nikky heard the engine of an automobile. No machine came in sight, but the throbbing kept on, from which he judged that a car had been stopped around the corner. Peter Niburg heard it, and rose. A moment later a man, with the springiness of youth, mounted the steps and confronted the messenger.

Nikky saw a great light. When Peter Niburg put his hand to his breast pocket, there was no longer room for doubt, nor, for that matter, time for thinking. As a matter of fact, never afterward could Nikky recall thinking at all. He moved away quietly, hidden by the shadows of the colonnade. Behind him, on the steps, the two men were talking. Absorbed in themselves and their business, they neither heard nor saw the figure that slipped through the colonnade, and dropped, a blood curdling drop, from the high end of it to the street below.

Nikky's first impulse, beside the car, was to cut a tire. By getting his opponent into a stooping position, over the damaged wheel, it would be easier



A Sentry Stepped Into the Road.

to overcome him. But a hasty search revealed that he had lost his knife in the melee. And second thought gave him a better plan. After all, to get the letter was not everything. To know its destination would be important. He had no time to think further. The messenger was coming down the steps, not stealthily, but clattering, with the ring of nails in the heels of heavy boots.

Nikky flung his long length into the tonneau, and there crouched. It was dark enough to conceal him, but Nikky's was a large body in a small place. However, the chauffeur only glanced at the car, kicked a tire with a practiced foot, and got in.

He headed for the open country. Very soon his passenger knew that he was in for a long ride possibly, a cold ride certainly. Within the city limits the car moved decorously, but when the suburbs were reached, the driver put on all his power. He drove carefully, too, as one who must make haste but cannot afford accident.

Nikky grew very uncomfortable. His long legs ached. The place between the shoulders where the concierge had landed his powerful blows throbbed and beat. Also he was puzzled, and he hated being puzzled. He was unarmed, too. He disliked that most of all.

After a time he raised his head. He made out that they were going east, toward the mountains, and he cursed the luck that had left his revolver at home. Still he had no plan but to watch. Two hours' ride, at their present rate, would take them over the border and into Karnia.

With a squealing of brakes the machine drew up at the frontier. Here was a chain across the highway, with two sets of guards. Long before they reached it, a sentry stepped into the road and waved his lantern.

Nikky burrowed lower into the car, and attempted to look like a rug. In the silence, while the sentry evidently examined a passport and flashed a lantern over the chauffeur, Nikky cursed the ticking of his watch, the beating of his own heart.

Then came a clanking as the chain dropped in the road. The car bumped over it, and halted again. The same formalities, this time by Karnian sentries. Then the jerk following a hasty letting-in of the clutch, and they were off again.

For some time they climbed steadily. But Nikky, who knew the road, bided his time. Then at last, at two o'clock, came the steep ascent to the very crest of the mountain, and a falling back, gear by gear, until they climbed slowly in the lowest.

Nikky unfolded his length quietly. The gears were grinding, the driver bent low over his wheel. Very deliberately, now that he knew what he was going to do, Nikky unbuttoned his tunic and slipped it off. It was a rash thing, this plan he had in mind, rash under any circumstances, in a moving car—particularly rash here, where between the cliff and a precipice that fell far away below, was only a winding ribbon of uneven road.

Nikky, he waited his moment, and then, with one singularly efficient gesture, he flung his tunic over the chauffeur's head. He drove a car himself, did Nikky—not his own, of course; he was far too poor—and he counted on one thing—an automobile driver acts from the spinal cord, and not from the brain. Therefore his brain may be seething with a thousand frenzies, but he will shove out clutch and brake feet in an emergency, and hold them out.

So it happened. The man's hands left the wheel, but he stopped his car. Not too soon. Not before it had struck the cliff, and then taken a sickening curve out toward the edge of the precipice. But stop it did, on the very edge of eternity, and the chauffeur held it there.

"Set the hand brake!" Nikky said. The lamps were near enough the edge to make him dizzy.

The chauffeur ceased struggling, and set the hand brake. His head was still covered. But having done that, he commenced a struggle more furious than forceful, for both of them were handicapped.

And now Nikky was forced to an unsoldierlike thing that he afterward tried to forget. For the driver developed unexpected strength, refused to submit, got the tunic off his head, and, seeing himself attacked by one man only, took courage and fell to. He picked up a wrench from the seat beside him, and made a furious pass at Nikky's head. Nikky ducked and, after a struggle secured the weapon. All this in the car, over the seat back.

It was then that Nikky raised the wrench and stunned his man with it. It was hateful. The very dull thud of it was sickening. And there was a bad minute or two when he thought he had killed his opponent. The man had sunk down in his seat, a sodden lump of inanimate human flesh. And Nikky, whose business, in a way, was killing, was horrified.

The chauffeur wakened, ten minutes later, to find himself securely tied with his own towing rope, and lying extremely close to the edge of death. Beside him on the ground sat a steady-eyed young man with a cut lip. The young man had lighted a cigarette, and was placing it carefully in the uninjured side of his mouth.

"Just as soon as you are up to it," said Nikky, "we shall have a little talk."

The chauffeur muttered something in the peasant patois of Karnia.

"Come, come!" Nikky observed. "Speak up. No hiding behind strange tongues. But first, I have the letter. That saves your worrying about it. You can clear your mind for action." Suddenly Nikky dropped his mocking tone. He was in earnest, grim and deadly earnest.

"I have a fancy, my friend," he said, "to take that letter of yours on to its destination. But what that destination is, you are to tell me."

The man on the ground grinned sardonically. "You know better than to ask that," he said. "I will never tell you."

Nikky had thought things out fairly well, for him, in that ten minutes. In a businesslike fashion he turned the prostrate prisoner on his side, so that he faced toward the chasm. A late moon showed its depth, and the valley in which the air flowed swiftly. And having thus faced him toward the next world, Nikky, throwing away his cigarette because it hurt his lip, put a stone or two from the roadway behind his prisoner, and anchored him there. Then he sat down and waited.

"Any news?" he asked, at the end of ten minutes' unbroken silence.

His prisoner said nothing. He was thinking, doubtless. Weighing things, too—perhaps life against betrayal, a family against separation.

Nikky examined the letter again. It was addressed to a border town in Livonia. But the town lay far behind them. The address, then, was a false one. He whistled softly.

Half an hour.

"Come, come," said Nikky fiercely. "We are losing time." He looked fierce, too. His swollen lip did that. And he was nervous. It occurred to him that his prisoner, in desperation, might roll over the edge himself, which would be most uncomfortable.

But the precipice, and Nikky's fierce lip, and other things, had got in their work. The man on the ground stopped muttering in his patois, and turned on Nikky eyes full of hate.

"I will tell you," he said. "And you will free me. And after that—"

"Certainly," Nikky replied equably. "You will follow me to the ends of the earth—although that will not be necessary, because I don't intend to go there—and finish me off." Then, sternly: "Now, where does the letter go? I have a fancy for delivering it myself."

"If I tell you, what then?"

"This: If you tell me properly, and all goes well, I will return and release you. If I do not return, naturally you will not be released. And, for fear you meditate a treachery, I shall gag you and leave you, not here, but back a short distance, in the wood we just passed. And, because you are a brave man, and this thing may be less serious than I think it is, I give you my word of honor that if you advise me correctly, I shall return and liberate you."

"I have only your word."

"And I yours," said Nikky.

The chauffeur took a final glance around, as far as he could see, and a final shuddering look at the valley of the Ar, far below. "I will tell you," he said sullenly.

The crown prince and Princess Hedwig wait in vain for the return of Nikky, whose disappearance they are unable to understand. Watch for the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

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IF a woman suffers from such ailments as Backache, Headache, Lassitude and Nervousness—the symptoms indicate the need for Piso's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic properties. A local application simple but effective—response comes quickly causing refreshing relief with invigorating effects. Backed by the name Piso established over 50 years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

PISO'S TABLETS *Sold Everywhere 50 Cents*

Sample Mailed Free—address postcard
THE PISO COMPANY
400 Piso Bldg. Warren, Pa.

WHEN YOU THINK FLAGS
Think of Factory Price
Same price as before the war.
Then write to us for catalogue.
AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Easton, Pa.

1916 Seed Corn

Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred poultry. Free book. AYE BROS., Box 20, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World.

Cuticura Soap —Is Ideal— For the Hands

The Reason.

"Are they really going to try to float that stock on the market?"

"Oh, no; it wouldn't hold water."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Once in a while a woman gets so angry at her husband that she refuses to talk back.

If you would keep good company, wear khaki.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Retaliation renders neither party better.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring housecleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 50 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

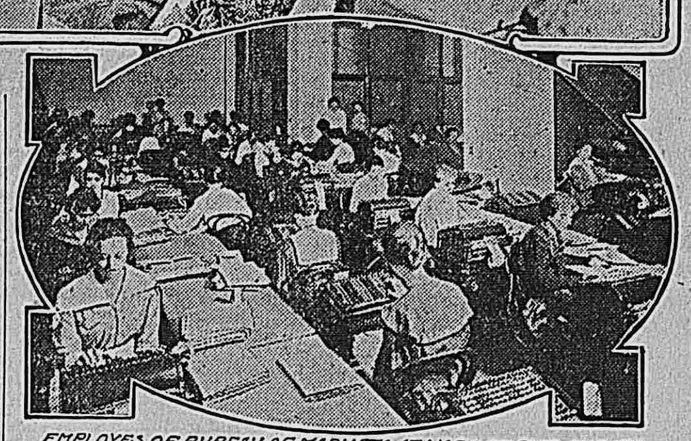
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

UNCLE SAM TAKES STOCK OF HIS LARDER

By Robert H. Moulton



MUNICIPAL MARKET FOSTERED BY BUREAU OF MARKETS



EMPLOYES OF BUREAU OF MARKETS AT WORK ON FOOD SURVEY

UNCLE SAM for the first time in the history of the United States has taken stock of the national larder. A monster inventory has been made of all food resources in the United States, and now Uncle Sam is in a fair way to know what food stocks he has on hand to last over until next season's crops come in, how much food he can spare for the allies, and how sparingly he should make use of it at home.

Under an act of congress approved by the president August 10, 1917, the secretary of agriculture was authorized to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials and any articles required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food. An appropriation was granted for the survey, and within a week after the bill had been signed by the president schedules were in outgoing mails to food merchants and manufacturers.

Here are some facts regarding the correspondence which formed the basis of the nation-wide food inventory. The master list which was compiled by the bureau of markets was made up of 525,000 names. There were 18,000 grain, flour and feed dealers; 1,200 brewers, 800 distillers, 6,500 canners of fruits, vegetables and sea foods; 1,400 refiners and dealers in edible oils, 1,300 sugar and syrup refiners, 32,000 wholesale and retail bakers, 1,040 fish freezing plants, and so on through the hundred or more classified food trades.

A huge force of clerks was kept busy mailing schedules and sorting, editing and classifying the returned reports. The whole master list was more than duplicated by follow up letters and letters giving special information. The inventory covered 86 leading food items and brought in complete returns of the year's harvests.

Four general classes of commodities were covered: First, quantities of raw products on the farms, such as grain, live stock, poultry, eggs and honey; second, stocks of food products nearer the consuming stage in manufacturing, jobbing, wholesale, storage and other commercial establishments; third, stocks in small retail establishments; fourth, food supplies on the shelves and in the bins of the family pantry.

Done Largely by Mail.

The most important part of Uncle Sam's stock taking job was done by correspondence with food dealers and makers. But it was not possible to inventory all food stocks by mail. There were 165,000 small retail grocers who, through inability to read or understand English, were unable to carry out the instructions of the schedule. It would have been quite impossible to inventory each one of these small concerns by personal canvass. Therefore the bureau resorted to estimates based on a detailed survey of representative counties.

As a basis of selection for these type counties, all the counties in the United States were divided into seven groups according to the size of the largest village, town or city contained in each. The first group consisted of 25 metropolitan districts, in a number of instances embracing all or parts of several counties; the second group contained 10 smaller metropolitan districts and adjacent territory having cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 population; the third group contained counties having cities of from 25,000 to 50,000; in the seventh group there were 1,639 counties which had no village so large as 2,500.

The survey work in cities was done by the bureau of chemistry through its food and drug inspectors and state and local health officials and inspectors. These representatives went from store to store and left with proprietor or manager schedules of all possible staples, with the request that they be filled out in 48 hours. In many parts of the larger cities, especially in the poorer districts, the police had to explain to the grocers that the law required them to fill out the schedule and that they were liable to a penalty for failure to do so.

The survey covered the stocks on farms and in the 22,000,000 households of the United States. The bureau of crop estimates, with its existing army of crop reporters, attended to the farm stocks. The total number of returns exceeded 300,000.

Household Inventory Made.

To catch in the net for food information the 22,000,000 households in the United States was a stupendous task. As it was impossible to approach each one of these households, 44,000 families, representative of the entire population as to place of residence, family income and occupation were studied in detail and estimates derived from these figures covered with a fair degree of accuracy the entire country.

The aim of the household survey was to get a fairly accurate idea of the food stocks in individual households, supplementary to certain data sent in from cold storage concerns and making complete returns as to the quantity of preserved meats, eggs, fruits and vegetables in the country. Secondarily the schedule found out how much of certain staple commodities were being used, and checked up by means of inquiries on the comparative amounts of certain foods consumed during the last two years on the ability of the average American family to follow out conservation food measures which have been recommended.

A vital phase of the household survey was the inquiry into milk production and the various ways in which this valuable food product is utilized.

The schedule to be filled out by householders was divided into four sections: Section 1. Meats preserved for home use this winter and last. Section 2. Fruits, vegetables and eggs preserved for home use for 1917 and 1916. Section 3. Total quantity of milk produced, consumed and sold under the following items per average week during the last year: 1, whole milk; 2, cream; 3, skimmed milk—quantity fed to animals and quantity used in household.

Section 4 covered the total quantity of 34 leading foods consumed during the calendar year 1917 and the estimated consumption of certain of these 34 leading foods during 1916 in order to see to what extent families have been able to use substitute foods in the present emergency.

Dietary Investigation Aids.

Dietary investigations were made by Doctor Langworthy of the division of home economics which dovetail with the more sweeping household inventory of the federal food survey. Doctor Langworthy conducted an intensive research into the quantities and kinds of foods used in a number of selected families. These figures will bring up to date dietary investigations made in the same division under Doctor Atwater's regime, and which up to the present time have been the only statistics available as a basis for dietary calculations, even for those of the Royal British commission.

The practical results of this survey will, it is believed, be of great value. For instance, it will enable us to plan our crop production for the ensuing year with a degree of intelligence which would be impossible without this definite and comprehensive survey. It would be difficult to find the owner of a factory who would plan out a producing program, without having a moderately accurate idea of market demands, and stocks already on hand.

We have been running our factory, so to speak, absolutely blind, without regard to orders or probable sales. It is ridiculous to urge greatly increased production unless we can say and say with definiteness that there is a shortage and that the producer will be assured a moderate return for his labor.

We are about to know for the first time by consideration of actual figures how we are situated with reference to our right to export the various commodities considering the needs of our own people. Again we shall know what we should substitute in the way of those things that are present in a plentiful supply for those which are not plentiful.

Information to the effect that there is a surplus of potatoes on the market will exert a leverage on the price fixer, and will encourage the increased use of this specific food product. As increased consumption of potatoes means using less bread, it is a definite wheat conservation measure. We should know where we can use heavily and where lightly. Hoarding would be impossible.

Charles J. Brand, who is at the head of the nation's food inventory, believes that a food survey taken annually, before the fall crops come in and just after they are in, will eventually become an established custom.

BITS OF INFORMATION

Woodland (Cal.) jail is empty.

Los Angeles' birth rate is one an hour.

Joe Costa, thirty-seven, native of California, recently visited San Francisco. First visit to any city.

Isaac Miller of Myerstown, Pa., has continuously taught Sunday school for 50 years.

Since the war the number of Jews in Palestine has been reduced two-thirds by hunger, sickness and distress.

Philadelphia mint is to produce 3,000,000 pennies daily for awhile.

A parachute for aviators that has been invented in England is compact enough to be worn in a helmet, ready for instant use.

A Californian is the inventor of a registering device to be attached to a hen's back to record the number of eggs she lays.

A method has been invented in Europe for treating old hops so that they can be used as an acceptable substitute for tobacco.

Philadelphia may bar German language teaching in public schools.

A member of the English Parliament has started a movement to prohibit smoking by girls under twenty-one years of age.

The census bureau finds that hundreds of American girls in every 12 months are married at fifteen. Thousands annually are married at sixteen.

A holder has been patented for safety razor blades to enable them to be used by tailors or dressmakers in ripping seams.

CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their failing years, and an assurance of an existence for their families. They worked hard, and tilled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of upright manhood, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and forensic forethought are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chemicals as adapted to agriculture, all of which have lessened cost of production and made possible the cultivation of increased acres. In some parts these things have brought about more intensified agriculture, growing heavier crops on less acres. Improved machinery and demand for greater production have led another class in search of larger areas, where their ability may cope with the growing of a greater number of bushels. That is one of the reasons why Western Canada lands have recently come into such demand. These, at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and producing the prodigious crops that are claimed for them, have attracted thousands of American settlers, while other thousands have gone out into the lands in the Western states. But, as to the Canada lands, there is this to say of them, today they are cheap, and if they will yield sufficient in one year to pay the cost of the entire purchase, why should not there be a demand. The country is well settled, and settlement is increasing. As evidence of the growth of the three Western Provinces into whose territories the Canadian Government invites settlers, recent reports show the following increases from 1913 to 1917 inclusive:

	Value of Field Crops 1913	1917
Manitoba	$ 64,557,000	$137,470,550
Saskatchewan	129,376,000	349,483,200
Alberta	46,712,000	176,065,800
Total	$240,645,000	$663,924,550

The total value of field crops for 1917 was $663,924,550, produced on less than 59,000,000 acres of land.

Further evidence of prosperity and progress is found in the Government estimate of the value of farm lands, and increase in value since 1908:

	1908	1916
Manitoba	27.30	32.03
Saskatchewan	20.40	23.07
Alberta	18.20	22.18

It will be observed that the average price of lands has not kept pace with their producing value. It is therefore pointed out that the opportunities for the purchase of high-class land is still within the reach of those with limited means.

A good idea of advancement in country's progress may be obtained by a knowledge of what has been done in the production of cattle, and when these figures are studied in connection with Western Canada, a country whose fame having been heralded as a grain-growing country, giving the idea that that was what it was mostly adapted to, it will be realized that there is there a vast storehouse of wealth awaiting those who choose to take advantage of it. In the three provinces in 1912 there were—horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, four million head, while in 1917 the number was seven million.

In 1901 the entire population was 419,512; in 1916 1,608,220.

One marvels at the rapid progress of the United States during the nineteenth century. But America's opportunities for growth at the beginning of that century were nothing compared to the opportunities which are Canada's at the present time.

The fact that Canada has as its next door neighbor a nation of over 100,000,000—the richest nation in the world—is bound to have a stimulating effect on its progress. Already one sees signs of it on every hand.

Canada not only has the largest area of unoccupied, but fertile, land of any country, but this land is already made available by a network of railways. Cost of production of grain is lower than elsewhere, while the prices are on a basis of those of the United States.—Advertisement.

Fair words butter few parsnips at 67 cents the pound for butter.

KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

She who loves and runs away may be sorry later on.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

You can't always tell by a man's actions whether he is a fool or a genius.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

No great man needs a brass band.

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 Is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHICAGO, ILL.; BLOOMINGTON, ILL.; DANVILLE, ILL.; JOLIET, ILL.; GALESBURG, ILL.; ROCKFORD, ILL.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

F. R. Sherwood spent Tuesday in the city.

R. A. Douglas spent Easter at his home here.

Fred Miller of Waukegan called on his mother here Sunday.

Mrs. Ben Hamlin has been under the doctor's care the past week.

Ruby, James and Edward Leonare of Chicago were home for Easter.

Irving Hook and sister of Grayslake called on friends here Saturday.

Are you still buying Liberty loans, Thrift stamps and war savings stamps?

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hussey have moved into the flat over hardware store.

Mrs. Earl Potter and Miss Nita, spent Easter with the Potter family here.

Mrs. Gorman of Hainesville spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. A. Kapple.

D. R. Manzer, E. L. Wald and M. Wright were called to Waukegan on jury duty Monday.

Geo. Mitchell and Miss Stella Kerr spent Sunday in Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wald spent Monday and Tuesday of last week with Burlington relatives.

Mrs. Potier's sister returned to her home in Iowa, last week after an extended visit here.

The card party, at the Fred Hamlin home, for the benefit of the Red Cross, brought in $23.00.

Mrs. Horace Culver and little daughter spent a few days last week with her mother at Millburn.

Mrs. Russell Dawson and two children, of Cicero, spent Easter with her father and sister here.

There was no school in the intermediate room last Friday because of the illness of Miss McNamara.

John Shepardson and Henry Nadr enjoyed a bicycle trip to Kenosha Saturday, returning Sunday.

Miss Mary Kerr has returned to her home here after having spent the winter with her sister in Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort Kapple moved this week to their new home in Waukegan on 713 North County street.

Clayton Hamlin and a boy friend spent this weeh with his parents here, being home from Racine college for a vacation.

Artie Ryan, of the Great Lakes Station and sister Ethel Ryan of Burlington were guests of the Wald family a few days last week.

Harry Miller has gone to Colorado Springs to the Woodman sanitorium for his health, which we sincerely hope will be benefited by the change.

Fred Weber's car was stolen from in front of the Academy theater in Waukegan last week, and up to the first of this week he had no trace of it.

Joh Stewart of Minneapolis, but who has spent the winter in Florida, spent a few days this week with his sister here while on his way home.

Meredith Hendricks, of Ingleside spent a few days of his Easter vacation with Lake Villa relatives, before resuming his school duties at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bring in your aluminum automobile license seals to the Red Cross, to be converted into cash. They are no good to you and help a little to beat the Kaiser.

War Time Helps

In response to last week's request for an exchange of war time recipes, we have handed in this recipe for Bakers White Bread. It is as follows:
1 pound of corn flour boiled in 3 quarts of water for 5 minutes. When cool add 2 cakes of yeast, and 1 package of corn starch (or 1 pound corn flour) sifted with enough wheat flour to make a stiff dough. Let rise and make into loaves. This quantity makes six or eight loaves.

Mrs. A. W. Shunneson.

If any one else has anything in this line to offer we will be pleased to publish it. Remember the idea that has helped you will help some one else.

Larger Package by Parcel Post

The increased weight of package that may be sent by parcel post is now in effect. Heretofore fifty pounds was the limit of weight sent in the first and second zones and twenty pounds the limit in the other zones. This has been increased so that parcels weighing seventy pounds may be sent in the first second and third zones, and fifty pounds in the other zones. The rates per pound are the same as heretofore.

TREVOR

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Shuppie on Friday a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Singler autoed to Kenosha Monday.

Oliver Eberts returned to his home in Montana Friday.

Mr. Evans transacted business in Kenosha Saturday.

Mrs. Shafer and children went to Fond du Lac, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Kizer of Chetek came Monday to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce went to their new home near Woodworth Sunday.

Miss Louise Scherf of Wilmot called on the Patrick sisters Wednesday.

Mrs. Wellman is on the sick list, Dr. Warriner of Antioch is in attendance.

Dan Johnson and wife of Racine spent Sunday with Gilbert Hartnell and family.

Mrs. Harkness of Burlington spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Aichtenberg.

Art Kern and Al Wickersheim of Chicago spent over Sunday with George Schmidt.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schumacher and children spent Easter with John Mutz and family.

An auto moving van came from Chicago Saturday with furniture for the cheese factory office.

The Sunday School children gave a fine program at the usual hour to a good sized audience.

On Thursday George Bolton of Bristol called on his mother, who is slowly recovering from pneumonia.

Miss Daisy Mickle on her return to Omro, Wis., stopped off one day and visited at the Whitewater normal.

The warm weather of the past two weeks has enabled the farmers to commence work on the land. Quite a number are sowing wheat.

Mrs. Wedelle went to Chicago Friday to accompany her daughter Mary home who has been in a hospital with an attack of rheumatism.

The Red Cross officers have been soliciting clothing for the Belgium people and they were successful in collecting a large number of good garments.

Grandma Letzter who has been visiting friends and relatives in Chicago returned home Saturday, accompanied by her little great grand daughter.

Geo. Patrick and Reuben Turnock who are attending the spring term of court were home from Friday evening till Monday morning.

Among those who attended Easter services out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg at Salem. Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick, Byron Patrick, Miss Burroughs, Mrs. Henry Lubeno, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Harry Lubeno at Antioch.

MILLBURN

Many of the farmers in this vicinity are sowing wheat and oats.

Miss McCinn, teacher at the Hockaday school is ill at her home in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Dennman of Libertyville spent Easter with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crawford of Waukegan visited their parents here over Sunday.

Mrs. John Chope was operated on for gall stones, at the German American hospital, last week.

Dr. Jamieson, A. E. Martin, A. K. Bain and Miss McLin were Chicago visitors the past week.

Mrs. Young, a resident of Waukegan was buried at the Millburn cemetery Sunday afternoon,

Miss Pearl Cleveland, who is teaching school at Elgin, spent the week end with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bain and Bert Trotter left this week for their new home at Manlius, N. Y.

J. C. Chope and family were called to Chicago by the serious illness of their mother, who, we are pleased to state is better at the present writing.

A farewell party was given to Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bain, on Tuesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stewart About one hundred friends were present.

Open Rebellion in Atchison.

Some evangelists tell us to love every person—but to hate the ways of wicked people. It can't be done. One can't separate a man and his ways. His ways are a part of himself. We absolutely refuse to love every ornery cuss that comes along—at least, we refuse to kiss him.—Atchison Globe.

WILMOT

L. Owen of Burlington spent Saturday here.

Mrs. McClellan was a Salem visitor Tuesday.

Miss Rosa Bufton was home from Kenosha over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey were Kenosha visitors Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carey were in Kenosha Sunday afternoon.

Wilmot's fire department are having practice drills every Monday.

Attorney Elliot of Richmond was here on professional business Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Racine were guests at Morris Hall's Sunday.

Miss Fannie Bruel spent several days last week shopping in Chicago.

Myrtle Westlake was home from La-Cross normal for over the Easter vacation.

Mr. Hoefner of New Munster was a business visitor in Wilmot on last Friday.

There were special Easter services at the Holy Name and Lutheran churches Sunday.

Mrs. G. Loftus spent several days of the past week at the home of her mother in Hebron.

Dr. Darby spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. W. Harrison at Grayslake.

The little daughter of Mr. Newell on the D. J. Vincent farm is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Gibbs has secured Mary Miles Minter in "Her Country's Call" for next Sunday's show.

Arthur Buckley of Chicago came out the first of the week to spend the summer months in Wilmot.

Private Otto Stensel returned to Camp Custer Tuesday after spending a short furlough at the home of his parents.

Fred Boulden and family of Burlington and Mrs. B. Boulden of Peoenix, Arizona, were Sunday visitors at H. C. Boulden's.

F. Hasselman accompanied his son George to Kenosha Monday morning where he will be operated on for an ear trouble.

The Misses Ruth and Aileen Morgan entertained a number of their young friends Saturday night in honor of their guest Marion McCormack.

Fred and Floyd Hanneman returned Monday to Whitewater normal and Leland on Tuesday to Watertown after spending their Easter vacations with their mother, Mrs. A. Hanneman.

Ira White was among the men who left for Camp Custer from Kenosha on Friday making the twelfth in the Roll of Honor for the graduates of the U. F. H. school The following graduate are now either in active service or in training: Edward Boulden, Milton Bluim, Earl Boulden, Earle Darby, August Drom, James Madden, Leland Hegeman, Ira White, Benjamin Prosser, Hubert Schenning, Richard Kruetz and Herbert Swenson. Their services should really be recognized with a service flag at the school presented by the Alumnae perhaps.

France, Feb. 24, 1918

Dear Ray:—Since last I wrote you I have been having some interesting experiences. After I finished the course I was on, I was attached to some British troops. As I was on my way to join them, I witnessed an air fight. It was surely wonderful. The Boche machine was brought down right near me and I have one of his bullets for his machine gun. Those aviators surely have nerve.

My troops were up in the first lines so I was sent up. Of all the God-forsaken places a fellow could imagine that was the worst. Just a mass of shell holes from 2 to 20 feet across and the same in depth, usually filled with water. There are no trees. They are shot to bits with the stumps usually turned upside down. All around are broken pieces of war instruments of all kinds. I saw one aeroplane with its nose stuck in the ground and its tail 10 feet in the air.

The line is very interesting. I was walking along one day when I heard a whiz and a crack. It was Fritz trying to snipe me. I spent the next morning watching a chance to return it. But although I saw four Boche they were gone to quickly for me to get a shot. When we were relieved we came out and spent a few days in some tunnels about 60 feet underground. They were very comfortable but I guess the rats and mice thought so too as they were very plentiful. The villages around here are all shot to pieces. Reminds me greatly of pictures of old Roman ruins. Had my first coolie hunt and found two.

Earle

Letter from Lieut. Earle J. Darby.

Origination of Word Paper.

The word "paper" is derived from the word "Pabier," the native name of the papyrus flax from which the Egyptians made paper.

WOMEN AS LOGICAL CAMPAIGN LEADERS

American Matrons Have Keen Sense of Necessity of Clean Up and Paint Up.

POINTERS ON WHAT TO DO

Chairman of Woman's National Bureau Offers Excellent Suggestions on How to Obtain Desired Renovation.

Here are some pointers for women who would regenerate their community with a real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign, as suggested by Mrs. Clarence J. Baxter, State chairman of civics and health, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the Women's committee of the National Clean Up and Paint Up campaign bureau, St. Louis:

Ten Good Suggestions.

1. Take away all the ashes and trash from your back yard immediately. Send your rubbish to the dumping ground.

2. Suggest to several men with teams that they drive through the alleys with a sign, "Clean Up Wagon" on their wagons; also a bell calling attention. People are only too glad to pay such a man for hauling their trash away.

3. Burn all rubbish that will burn. Clean your vacant lots and alley ways.

4. Make your street and parking look as trim and well kept as possible.

5. Refrain from throwing old paper, banana and orange skins into the streets.

6. Plant some grass and flower seeds to make your home beautiful.

Use Plenty of Paint.

7. If your store front is dingy, paint it. Nothing will do more to improve the appearance of a town than the liberal use of paint.

8. If there are unnecessary, unsightly, sheds in your back yards; tear them down. They detract from the beauty of your home and the town. Open spaces and fresh air are better.

9. If your walk is an eyesore to those traveling over it, repair it or build a new one.

10. Clean out the alleys back of the business houses at once.

By all means do your part to help make your town cleaner and more attractive.

CLEAN UP PAINT UP ON FARM

Well-Kept Rural Home Is Appraised at Higher Value and Adds to Attractiveness of the Community.

The incentive to Clean Up and Paint Up which is stirred in the breasts of the townspeople is shared by the surrounding rural districts. The Ohio board of agriculture issued a bulletin urging the removal of ramshackle farm buildings, the painting of those that remain, trimming hedges and trees, spraying shrubbery and cleaning and painting tools and machinery.

Secretary W. W. Flannagan, of the federal farm loan board, says: "It hardly needs any argument to convince anyone that a well-painted, well-kept home or barn would naturally be appraised at a higher value than one not so renovated."

Paint Up Goes Hand in Hand With a Clean Up

1—Because a clean up without a paint up is useless and absurd. Houses that are unpainted eyesores are made uglier and more conspicuous when only streets and grounds are cleaned up.

2—Because the painted surface, inside and outside, is washable and therefore can be kept clean and sanitary. "Paint—paint your walls, floors and ceilings often," says Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins university), in his "Why It's Cheaper to Keep Well—Prevention the Way."

3—Because, as Prof. H. H. King, of the Kansas State Agricultural college declares, after several year's experience in conducting painting tests for that state: "The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire."

Many cities in Europe and South America require regular painting in prescribed colors by city ordinance.—Augusta.



CLEANNESS SAVES FROM FIRE DANGER

Clean Up and Paint Up Campaigns Reduce Risks and Insurance Rates.

SHOULD MOVE ALL RUBBISH

Greatest Conflagrations, Which Start From the Smallest Blazes Can be Avoided by Precaution—Denver's Don'ts.

The Clean Up and Paint Up campaign reduces fire insurance rates and fire losses. In one [illegible] the campaign reduced Cincinnati's annual fire insurance premiums over $100,000. In his proclamation of last year, John T. Winship, Michigan State Fire Marshal, said: "The average annual American fire loss for the last ten years period was $230,000,000. This is $630,000 each day, $26,000 each hour, or $400 each minute."

The annual loss through lack of painting is greater than the annual loss by fire. Cleaning up and painting is a long step toward fire prevention. This rids homes and business houses of accumulations of rubbish that are liable to start fires and are menaces to a community. Remember that all fires are the same size at the start. At the same time, the alleys should be cleaned; fences and sheds should be repaired; vacant lots should be cleaned and tin cans, paper and dead weeds removed.

Denver's List of Don'ts.

Hartford, Conn., instituted a clean up and paint up campaign and then it stayed clean. The following year the fire loss was reduced $80,000 and the death rate was reduced 5 per cent. The result in Boston was that the following year there were 1,003 fewer fire alarms and, from a health standpoint, it was declared to be the best year in the history of the city.

The Denver Clean Up and Paint Up campaign committee distributed an effective fire prevention circular; the "dont's" can well be followed by every citizen in every community:—

"Do not permit rubbish, greasy rags, paper and useless waste to accumulate in or around buildings.

"Do not allow matches kept in your homes, offices and stores in other than metal boxes. Use safety matches.

"Do not allow children under ten years of age to use matches.

"Do not use lamps and lamp burners that are not clean.

"Do not forget to clean your chimney and stove pipes occasionally.

"Do not tamper with or extend electric wires; employ an electrician.

"Do not keep gasoline in other than air-tight cans painted red.

"Do not fill tank of gasoline stove when lighted and by daylight only.

Rubber Gas Tube Dangerous.

"Do not permit a rubber tube connection to a gas stove.

"Do not empty ashes in other than metal cans.

"Do not carelessly throw cigar and cigarette stubs where they could cause a fire.

"Do not permit the use of wood cuspidors.

"Do not fail to warn your children of the dangerous bonfires."

Most preventable fires originate in neglected rubbish, in back yards, attics, cellars, etc. Clean Up and Paint Up—make your home and community sanitary, beautiful and safe.

MAKE CLEAN UP CONTINUOUS

Campaign Should Last as Long as There Is Rubbish to Be Removed or Painting to Be Done.

Don't call it a Clean Up and Paint Up "week" or, worse yet "day," so redolent of the annual bath. It is what its name implies—a campaign for cleaning and painting; and campaigns be it noted, are continuous things; they continue just as long as there is anything worth campaigning for; and in the Clean Up and Paint Up line eternal vigilance and industry are the price of liberty from dirt and disorder.

A real Clean Up and Paint Up campaign does not stop in a week, a month, or a season unless the town or community has reached the point where it can clean up and keep clean.

Hardly any phase of the Clean Up and Paint Up work except street and alley cleaning, can be more than fairly started in six days. Local campaign leaders in many cities have the right idea as shown in the name adopted in St. Louis in which "something is doing" every month in the year under the auspices of the St. Louis "Continuous Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign association."

Speaking and Thinking.

Mrs. Peck—"I always think before I speak once." Peck—"Yes, my dear—but then you are a quick thinker."

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